

Classification of Non-Affine Non-Hecke Dynamical R -Matrices

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Abstract. A complete classification of non-affine dynamical quantum R -matrices obeying the $gl_n(\mathbb{C})$ -Gervais–Neveu–Felder equation is obtained without assuming either Hecke or weak Hecke conditions. More general dynamical dependences are observed. It is shown that any solution is built upon elementary blocks, which individually satisfy the weak Hecke condition. Each solution is in particular characterized by an arbitrary partition $\{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}$ of the set of indices $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into classes, $\mathbb{I}(i)$ being the class of the index i , and an arbitrary family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}}$ on this partition. The weak Hecke-type R -matrices exhibit the analytical behaviour $R_{ij,ji} = f(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})$, where f is a particular trigonometric or rational function, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{I}(i)} \lambda_j$, and $(\lambda_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}}$ denotes the family of dynamical coordinates.

Key words: quantum integrable systems; dynamical Yang–Baxter equation; (weak) Hecke algebras

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1 Introduction

The dynamical quantum Yang–Baxter equation (DQYBE) was originally formulated by Gervais and Neveu in the context of quantum Liouville theory [18]. It was built by Felder as a quantization of the so-called modified dynamical classical Yang–Baxter equation [5, 6, 15, 16], seen as a compatibility condition of Knizhnik–Zamolodchikov–Bernard equations [7, 8, 17, 19, 22]. This classical equation also arose when considering the Lax formulation of the Calogero–Moser [9, 23] and Ruijsenaar–Schneider model [24], and particularly its r -matrix [1, 4]. The DQYBE was then identified as a consistency (associativity) condition for dynamical quantum algebras. We introduce \mathfrak{A} as the considered (dynamical) quantum algebra and \mathcal{V} as either a finite-dimensional vector space V or an infinite-dimensional loop space $\mathcal{V} = V \otimes \mathbb{C}[[z, z^{-1}]]$. We define the objects $T \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathfrak{A})$ as an algebra-value d matrix encoding the generators of \mathfrak{A} and $R \in \text{End}(\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V})$ as the matrix of structure coefficients for the quadratic exchange relations of \mathfrak{A}

$$R_{12}(\lambda + \gamma h_q) T_1(\lambda - \gamma h_2) T_2(\lambda + \gamma h_1) = T_2(\lambda - \gamma h_1) T_1(\lambda + \gamma h_2) R_{12}(\lambda - \gamma h_q). \quad (1.1)$$

As usual in these descriptions the indices “₁” and “₂” in the operators R and T label the respective so-called “auxiliary” spaces \mathcal{V} in $\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V}$. In addition, when the auxiliary spaces are

loop spaces $\mathcal{V} = V \otimes \mathbb{C}[[z, z^{-1}]]$, these labels encapsulate an additional dependence as formal series in positive and negative powers of the complex variables z_1 and z_2 , becoming the so-called spectral parameters when (1.1) is represented, e.g. in evaluation form. Denoting by \mathbb{N}_n^* the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^* = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, both R and T depend in addition on a finite family $(\lambda_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ of c -number complex “dynamical” parameters understood as coordinates on the dual algebra \mathfrak{h}^* of a n -dimensional complex Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . The term “dynamical” comes from the identification of these parameters in the classical limit as being the position variables in the context of classical Calogero–Moser or Ruijsenaar–Schneider models. We shall consider here only the case of a n -dimensional Abelian algebra \mathfrak{h} . Non-Abelian cases were introduced in [25] and extensively considered e.g. in [10, 11, 12, 14].

Following [14], in addition with the choosing of a basis $(h_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ of \mathfrak{h} and its dual basis $(h^i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$, being the natural basis of \mathfrak{h}^* , we assume that the finite vector space V is a n -dimensional diagonalizable module of \mathfrak{h} , hereafter refereed as a Etingof-module of \mathfrak{h} . That is: V is a n -dimensional vector space with the weight decomposition $V = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*} V[\mu]$, where the weight spaces $V[\mu]$ are irreducible modules of \mathfrak{h} , hence are one-dimensional. The operator R is therefore represented by an $n^2 \times n^2$ matrix.

This allows to understand the notation $T_a(\lambda + \gamma h_b)$, for any distinct labels a and b : λ is a vector in \mathfrak{h}^* and h_b denotes the canonical element of $\mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}^*$ with a natural action of \mathfrak{h} on any given vector of V . As a matter of fact, for example $a = 1$ and $b = 2$, this yields the usual vector shift by γh_2 defined, for any $v_1, v_2 \in V$ as

$$T_1(\lambda + \gamma h_2)v_1 \otimes v_2 = T_1(\lambda + \gamma \mu_2)v_1 \otimes v_2,$$

where μ_2 is the weight of the vector v_2 .

The shift, denoted γh_q , is similarly defined as resulting from the action on h_b of $\phi \otimes \mathbb{1}$, where $\phi: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ is an algebra morphism, $\mathbb{1}$ being the identity operator in the space V . If (1.1) is acted upon by $\mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \rho_H$, where ρ_H is a representation of the quantum algebra \mathfrak{A} on a Hilbert space H assumed also to be a diagonalizable module of \mathfrak{h} , then $\rho_H(h_q)$ acts naturally on H (in particular on a basis of common eigenvectors of \mathfrak{h} assuming the axiom of choice) yielding also a shift vector in \mathfrak{h}^* .

Requiring now that the R -matrix obey the so-called zero-weight condition under adjoint action of any element $h \in \mathfrak{h}$

$$[h_1 + h_2, R_{12}] = 0$$

allows to establish that the associativity condition on the quantum algebra (1.1) implies as a consistency condition the so-called dynamical quantum Yang–Baxter algebra for R

$$R_{12}(\lambda + \gamma h_3)R_{13}(\lambda - \gamma h_2)R_{23}(\lambda + \gamma h_1) = R_{23}(\lambda - \gamma h_1)R_{13}(\lambda + \gamma h_2)R_{12}(\lambda - \gamma h_3). \quad (1.2)$$

Using the zero-weight condition allows to rewrite (1.2) in an alternative way which we shall consider from now on;

$$R_{12}(\lambda + 2\gamma h_3)R_{13}(\lambda)R_{23}(\lambda + 2\gamma h_1) = R_{23}(\lambda)R_{13}(\lambda + 2\gamma h_2)R_{12}(\lambda), \quad (\text{DQYBE})$$

where the re-definition $R_{ab} \rightarrow R'_{ab} = \text{Ad exp } \gamma(h \cdot d_a + h \cdot d_b)R_{ab}$ is performed, $h \cdot d$ denoting the differential operator $\sum_{i=1}^n h_i \partial_{\lambda_i}$. Due to the zero-weight condition on the R -matrix, the action of this operator yields another c -number matrix in $\text{End}(\mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V})$ instead of the expected difference operator-valued matrix. Note that it may happen that the matrix R be of dynamical zero-weight, i.e. $[h \cdot d_a + h \cdot d_b, R_{ab}] = 0$, in which case $R' = R$.

Early examples of solutions in this non-affine case have been brought to light under the hypothesis that R obeys in addition a so-called Hecke condition [20]. The classification of Hecke type solutions in the non-affine case has been succeeded for a long time starting with the pioneering works of Etingof et al. [13, 14]. It restricts the eigenvalues of the permuted R -matrix $\check{R} = PR$, P being the permutation operator of vector spaces $V \otimes \mathbb{1}$ and $\mathbb{1} \otimes V$, to take only the value ϱ on each one-dimensional vector space $V_{ii} = \mathbb{C}v_i \otimes v_i$, for any index $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, and the two distinct values ϱ and $-\kappa$ on each two-dimensional vector space $V_{ij} = \mathbb{C}v_i \otimes v_j \oplus \mathbb{C}v_j \otimes v_i$, for any pair of distinct indices $(i, j) \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^2$, $(v_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ being a basis of the space V .

The less constraining, so-called “weak Hecke” condition, not explored in [14], consists in assuming only that the eigenvalue condition without assumption on the structure of eigenspaces. In other words, one only assumes the existence of two c -numbers ϱ and κ , with $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, such that

$$(\check{R} - \varrho)(\check{R} + \kappa) = 0.$$

We shall not assume a priori any Hecke or weak Hecke condition in our discussion. However, an important remark is in order here. The weak Hecke condition is understood as a quantization of the skew-symmetry condition on the classical dynamical r -matrices $r_{12} = -r_{21}$ [14]. It must be pointed out here that the classical limit of DQYBE is only identified with the consistent associativity condition for the “sole” skew-symmetric part $a_{12} - a_{21}$ of a classical r -matrix parametrizing the linear Poisson bracket structure of a Lax matrix for a given classical integrable system

$$\{l_1, l_2\} = [a_{12}, l_1] - [a_{21}, l_2].$$

Only when the initial r -matrix is skew-symmetric do we then have a direct connection between classical and quantum dynamical Yang–Baxter equation. Dropping the weak Hecke condition in the quantum case therefore severs this link from classical to quantum Yang–Baxter equation and may thus modify the understanding of (1.2) as a deformation by a parameter \hbar of a classical structure. Nevertheless it does not destroy any of the characteristic quantum structures: coproduct, coactions, fusion of T -matrices and quantum trace formulas yielding quantum commuting Hamiltonians, and as such one is perfectly justified in considering a generalized classification of a priori non-weak Hecke solutions in the context of building new quantum integrable systems of spin-chain or N -body type.

The issue of classifying non-affine R -matrices, solutions of DQYBE, when the (weak) Hecke condition is dropped, already appears in the literature [21], but in the very particular case of $\mathcal{G}l_2(\mathbb{C})$ and for trigonometric behavior only. A further set of solutions, in addition to the expected set of Hecke-type solutions, is obtained. In the context of the six-vertex model, these solutions are interpreted as free-fermion-type solutions, and show a weak Hecke-type, but non-Hecke-type, behavior $R_{12,21} = f(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$, where f is a trigonometric function.

We therefore propose here a complete classification of invertible R -matrices solving DQYBE for $V = \mathbb{C}^n$. We remind that we choose \mathfrak{h} to be the Cartan algebra of $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ with basis vectors $h_i = e_{ii}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{C})$ in the standard $n \times n$ matrix notation. This fixes in turn the normalization of the coordinate λ up to an overall multiplier set so as to eliminate the prefactor 2γ . This classification is proposed within the following framework.

- i. We consider non-spectral parameter dependent R -matrices. They are generally called “constant” in the literature on quantum R -matrices but this denomination will never be used here in this sense since it may lead to ambiguities with respect to the presence in our matrices of “dynamical” parameters. This implies that a priori no elliptic dependence of the solutions in the dynamical variables is expected: at least in the Hecke case all dynamical elliptic quantum R -matrices are until now affine solutions.

- ii. We assume the matrix R to be invertible. Non-invertible R -matrices are expected to correspond to an inadequate choice of auxiliary space V (e.g. reducible). It precludes even the proof of commutation of the traces of monodromy matrices, at least by using the dynamical quantum group structure, hence such R -matrices present in our view a lesser interest.
- iii. We assume that the elements of the matrix R have sufficient regularity properties as functions of their dynamical variables, so that we are able to solve any equation of the form $A(\lambda)B(\lambda) = 0$ as $A(\lambda) = 0$ or $B(\lambda) = 0$ on the whole domain of variation \mathbb{C}^n of λ except of course possible isolated singularities. In other words, we eliminate the possibility of “domain-wise zero” functions with no overlapping non-zero values. This may of course exclude potentially significant solutions but considerably simplifies the (already quite lengthy) discussion of solutions to [DQYBE](#).
- iv. Finally we shall hereafter consider as “(pseudo)-constant” all functions of the variable λ with an integer periodicity, consistent with the chosen normalization of the basis $(h_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$. Indeed such functions may not be distinguished from constants in the equations which we shall treat.

After having given some preliminary results in Sections [2](#) and [3](#) presents key procedures allowing to define an underlying partition of the indices \mathbb{N}_n^* into r subsets together with an associated “reduced” Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M}_R \in \mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\})$ derived from the Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M} . The giving of this partition and the associated matrix \mathcal{M}_R essentially determines the general structure of the R -matrix in terms of constituting blocks.

In Section [4](#), we shall establish the complete forms of all such blocks by solving system [\(S\)](#). The Hecke-type solutions will appear as a very particular solution^{[1](#)}.

Section [5](#) then presents the form of a general solution of [DQYBE](#), and addresses the issue of the moduli structure of the set of solutions. The building blocks of any solution are in particular identified as weak Hecke type solutions or scaling thereof. The continuity of solutions in the moduli space are also studied in details.

Finally we briefly conclude on the open problems and outlooks.

2 Preparatory material

The following parametrization is adopted for the R -matrix

$$R = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \Delta_{ij} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)} + \sum_{i \neq j=1}^n d_{ij} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)}.$$

A key fact of our resolution is that since the R -matrix is assumed to be invertible, its determinant is non zero. Let $n \geq 2$. Since the matrix R satisfies the zero weight-condition, for any $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, the vector spaces $\mathbb{C} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ii}^{(n)}$ and $\mathbb{C} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)} \oplus \mathbb{C} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)}$ are stable. Then its determinant is given by the factorized form

$$\det(R) = \prod_{i=1}^n \Delta_{ii} \prod_{j=i+1}^n \{d_{ij} d_{ji} - \Delta_{ij} \Delta_{ji}\}. \quad (\det)$$

This implies that all Δ_{ii} are non-zero, and that $\Delta_{ij} \Delta_{ji} \neq 0$, if $d_{ij} d_{ji} = 0$, and vice versa.

Using this parametrization, we now obtain the equations obeyed by the coefficients of the R -matrix from projecting [DQYBE](#) on the basis $(e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{kl}^{(n)} \otimes e_{mp}^{(n)})_{i,j,k,l,m,p \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ of $n^2 \times n^2 \times n^2$

¹For more details, see Subsection [5.5](#).

matrices. Only fifteen terms are left due to the zero-weight condition. Occurrence of a shift by 2γ (normalized to 1) of the i -th component of the dynamical vector λ will be denoted “ (i) ”. Distinct labels i, j and k mean distinct indices. The equations then read

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ii}(i)\{\Delta_{ii}(i) - \Delta_{ii}\} &= 0 & (G_0), \\
d_{ij}d_{ij}(i)\{\Delta_{ii}(j) - \Delta_{ii}\} &= 0 & (F_1), \\
d_{ji}d_{ji}(i)\{\Delta_{ii}(j) - \Delta_{ii}\} &= 0 & (F_2), \\
d_{ij}\{\Delta_{ii}(j)\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ii}(j)\Delta_{ij} - \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i)\} &= 0 & (F_3), \\
d_{ji}\{\Delta_{ii}(j)\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ii}(j)\Delta_{ij} - \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i)\} &= 0 & (F_4), \\
d_{ij}(i)\{\Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ji}(i) - \Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ji} + \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i)\} &= 0 & (F_5), \\
d_{ji}(i)\{\Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ji}(i) - \Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ji} + \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i)\} &= 0 & (F_6), \\
\Delta_{ii}^2(j)\Delta_{ij} - (d_{ij}d_{ji})\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ii}(j)\Delta_{ij}^2 &= 0 & (F_7), \\
\Delta_{ii}^2\Delta_{ji}(i) - (d_{ij}d_{ji})(i)\Delta_{ij} - \Delta_{ii}\Delta_{ji}^2(i) &= 0 & (F_8), \\
\Delta_{ii}d_{ij}(i)d_{ji}(i) - \Delta_{ii}(j)d_{ij}d_{ji} + \Delta_{ij}(i)\Delta_{ji}\{\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ji}\} &= 0 & (F_9), \\
d_{ij}(k)d_{jk}(i)d_{ik} - d_{ij}d_{jk}d_{ik}(j) &= 0 & (E_1), \\
d_{jk}d_{ik}(j)\{\Delta_{ij}(k) - \Delta_{ij}\} &= 0 & (E_2), \\
d_{ij}(k)d_{ik}\{\Delta_{jk}(i) - \Delta_{jk}\} &= 0 & (E_3), \\
d_{ij}(k)\{\Delta_{ij}(k)\Delta_{jk} + \Delta_{ji}(k)\Delta_{ik} - \Delta_{ik}\Delta_{jk}\} &= 0 & (E_4), \\
d_{jk}\{\Delta_{ij}(k)\Delta_{jk} + \Delta_{ik}(j)\Delta_{kj} - \Delta_{ij}(k)\Delta_{ik}(j)\} &= 0 & (E_5), \\
d_{ij}(k)d_{ji}(k)\Delta_{ik} - d_{jk}d_{kj}\Delta_{ik}(j) + \Delta_{ij}(k)\Delta_{jk}\{\Delta_{ij}(k) - \Delta_{jk}\} &= 0 & (E_6).
\end{aligned} \tag{S}$$

Treating together coefficients of $e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)}$ and $e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ii}^{(n)}$ as Δ -coefficients is consistent since both tensor products may be understood as representing some universal objects $e \otimes e^*$, components of a universal R -matrix \mathcal{R} in some abstract algebraic setting. The d -coefficients of $e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)}$ are in this sense more representation dependent objects and we shall see indeed that they exhibit some gauge freedom in their explicit expression.

More generally, in order to eliminate what may appear as spurious solutions we immediately recall three easy ways of obtaining “new” solutions to [DQYBE](#) from previously obtained solutions.

Let $(\alpha^i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ be a family of functions of the variable λ . Define the dynamical diagonal operator $F_{12} = e^{\alpha_1(h_2)}e^{\alpha_2}$, where α is the λ -dependent vector $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha^i h_i \in \mathfrak{h}$.

Proposition 2.1 (dynamical diagonal twist covariance). *If the matrix R is a solution of [DQYBE](#), then the twist action $R' = F_{12}RF_{21}^{-1}$ is also a solution of [DQYBE](#).*

Denoting $\beta_i = e^{\alpha^i}$, this is the origin of a particular, hereafter denoted, “twist-gauge” arbitrariness on the d -coefficients, defined as²

$$d_{ij} \rightarrow d'_{ij} = \frac{\beta_i(j)}{\beta_i} \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_j(i)} d_{ij}, \quad \forall i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*.$$

Proof. For any distinct labels a, b and c , the operator $e^{\pm\alpha_c}$ commutes with any operator with labels a and/or b and shifted in the space of index c , such as $R_{ab}(h_c)$, $e^{\pm\alpha_a(h_c)}$ or $e^{\pm\alpha_a(h_b+h_c)}$. Moreover, the zero-weight condition implies that $e^{\pm\alpha_a(h_b+h_c)}$ also commute with R_{bc} . By directly plugging R' into the l.h.s. of [DQYBE](#) and using [DQYBE](#) for R , we can write

$$R'_{12}(h_3)R'_{13}R'_{23}(h_1) = e^{\alpha_1(h_2+h_3)}e^{\alpha_2(h_3)}R_{12}(h_3)e^{-\alpha_2(h_1+h_3)}e^{\alpha_3}R_{13}e^{-\alpha_3(h_1)}$$

²For more details, see Propositions [4.2](#), [4.3](#) and [4.4](#).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times e^{-\alpha_1} e^{\alpha_2(h_1+h_3)} e^{\alpha_3(h_1)} R_{23}(h_1) e^{-\alpha_3(h_1+h_2)} e^{-\alpha_2(h_1)} \\
& = e^{\alpha_1(h_2+h_3)} e^{\alpha_2(h_3)} e^{\alpha_3} R_{12}(h_3) R_{13} R_{23}(h_1) e^{-\alpha_3(h_1+h_2)} e^{-\alpha_2(h_1)} e^{-\alpha_1} \\
& = e^{\alpha_1(h_2+h_3)} e^{\alpha_2(h_3)} e^{\alpha_3} R_{23} R_{13}(h_2) R_{12} e^{-\alpha_3(h_1+h_2)} e^{-\alpha_2(h_1)} e^{-\alpha_1} \\
& = e^{\alpha_2(h_3)} e^{\alpha_3} R_{23} e^{-\alpha_3(h_2)} R'_{13}(h_2) e^{\alpha_1(h_2)} R_{12} e^{-\alpha_2(h_1)} e^{-\alpha_1} \\
& = R'_{23} R'_{13}(h_2) R'_{12},
\end{aligned}$$

where the equality $e^{-\alpha_a(h_b)} e^{\alpha_a(h_b)} = \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1} \otimes \mathbb{1}$ is used when needed. It is then immediate to check that

$$R' = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \Delta_{ij} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)} + \sum_{i \neq j=1}^n d'_{ij} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)},$$

where the d -coefficients of R' are given as in the proposition. \blacksquare

Corollary 2.1. *Let $(\alpha^{ij})_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*} \in \mathbb{C}^{n^2}$ be a family of constants, denoting $\beta_{ij} = e^{\alpha^{ij} - \alpha^{ji}}$, there exists a non-dynamical gauge arbitrariness on the d -coefficients as²*

$$d_{ij} \rightarrow d'_{ij} = \beta_{ij} d_{ij}, \quad \forall i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*.$$

Proof. Introducing the family $(\alpha^i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ of functions of the variable λ , defined as $\alpha^i = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha^{ik} \lambda_k$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, it is straightforward to verify that $\beta_{ij} = \frac{\beta_i(j)}{\beta_i} \frac{\beta_j}{\beta_j(i)}$, for any $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$. \blacksquare

Remark 2.1. The dynamical twist operator F can be identified as the evaluation representation of a dynamical coboundary operator.

Let R^{aa} and R^{bb} be two R -matrices, solutions of **DQYBE** respectively represented on auxiliary spaces V_a and V_b , being Etingof-modules of the underlying dynamical Abelian algebras \mathfrak{h}_a and \mathfrak{h}_b . Then $V_a \oplus V_b$ is an Etingof-module for $\mathfrak{h}_a + \mathfrak{h}_b$.

Let g_{ab} and g_{ba} be two non-zero constants, $\mathbb{1}^{ab}$ and $\mathbb{1}^{ba}$ respectively the identity operator in the subspaces $V_a \otimes V_b$ and $V_b \otimes V_a$. Define the new object

$$R^{ab,ab} = R^{aa} + g_{ab} \mathbb{1}^{ab} + g_{ba} \mathbb{1}^{ba} + R^{bb} \in \text{End}((V_a \oplus V_b) \otimes (V_a \oplus V_b)),$$

where the sum “+” should be understood as a sum of the canonical injections of each component operator into $\text{End}((V_a \oplus V_b) \otimes (V_a \oplus V_b))$.

Proposition 2.2 (decoupled R -matrices). *The matrix $R^{ab,ab}$ is an invertible solution of **DQYBE** represented on auxiliary space $V_a \oplus V_b$ with underlying dynamical Abelian algebra $\mathfrak{h}_a + \mathfrak{h}_b$.*

Proof. Obvious by left-right projecting **DQYBE** onto the eight subspaces of $(V_a \oplus V_b)^{\otimes 3}$ yielding a priori sixty-four equations. The new R -matrix is diagonal in these subspaces hence only eight equations survive.

Among them, the only non-trivial equations are the **DQYBE** for R^{aa} and R^{bb} , lying respectively in $\text{End}(V_a^{\otimes 3})$ and $\text{End}(V_b^{\otimes 3})$, up to the canonical injection into $\text{End}((V_a \oplus V_b)^{\otimes 3})$, since $R^{aa,bb}$ depends only on coordinates in $\mathfrak{h}_{a,b}^*$, and by definition of the canonical injection $\mathfrak{h}_{a,b}$ acts as the operator 0 on $V_{b,a}$. The six other equations are trivial because in addition they contain two factors $\mathbb{1}$ out of three. \blacksquare

Iterating m times this procedure will naturally produce R -matrices combining m “sub”- R -matrices, hereafter denoted “irreducible components”, with $m(m-1)$ identity matrices. To this end, it is not necessary to assume that the quantities g_{ab} and g_{ba} factorizing the identity

operators $\mathbb{1}^{ab}$ and $\mathbb{1}^{ba}$ linking the matrices R^{aa} and R^{bb} should be constants³. Since, as above, the canonical injection \mathfrak{h}_c acts as 0 on $V_{b,a}$, for any third distinct label c , it is sufficient to assume g_{ab} and g_{ba} to be non-zero 1-periodic functions in coordinates in \mathfrak{h}_a^* and \mathfrak{h}_b^* , the dependence on any coordinate in \mathfrak{h}_c^* remaining free.

Finally, a third construction of new solutions to system (S) from already known ones now stems from the form itself of (S).

Let R be a matrix, solution of $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE, with Cartan algebra $\mathfrak{h}^{(n)}$ having basis vectors $h_i^{(n)} = e_{ii}^{(n)}$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, and $\mathbb{I} = \{i_a, a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}_n^*$ an ordered subset of m indices. We introduce the matrices $e_{ij}^{\mathbb{I}} = e_{\sigma^{\mathbb{I}}(i)\sigma^{\mathbb{I}}(j)}^{(m)} \in \mathcal{M}_m(\mathbb{C})$, for any $i, j \in \mathbb{I}$, and define the bijection $\sigma^{\mathbb{I}}: \mathbb{I} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}_m^*$ as $\sigma^{\mathbb{I}}(i_a) = a$, for any $a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*$.

Proposition 2.3 (contracted R -matrices). *The contracted matrix $R^{\mathbb{I}} = \sum_{i,j,k,l \in \mathbb{I}} R_{ij,kl} e_{ij}^{\mathbb{I}} \otimes e_{kl}^{\mathbb{I}}$ of the matrix R to the subset \mathbb{I} is a solution of $\mathcal{G}l_m(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE, with dynamical algebra $\mathfrak{h}^{(m)}$ having basis vectors $h_a^{(m)} = e_{aa}^{(m)}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*$.*

Proof. Obvious by direct examination of the indices structure of the set of equations (S). No sum over free indices occur, due to the zero-weight condition. Both lhs and rhs of all equations in (S) can therefore be consistently restricted to any subset of indices. ■

Remark 2.2. Formally the matrix $e_{ij}^{\mathbb{I}}$ consists in the matrix $e_{ij}^{(n)}$, from which the lines and columns, whose label does not belong to the subset \mathbb{I} , are removed.

We shall completely solve system (S) within the four conditions specified above, all the while setting aside in the course of the discussions all forms of solutions corresponding to the three constructions explicited in Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3, and a last one explicited later in Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4. A key ingredient for this procedure will be the Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\{0,1\})$ of coefficients defined as $m_{ij} = 0$ if and only if $\Delta_{ij} = 0$.

3 The Δ -incidence matrix and equivalence classes

We shall first of all consider several consistency conditions on the cancelation of d -coefficients and Δ -coefficients, which will then lead to the definition of the partition of indices indicated above.

3.1 d -indices

Two properties are established.

Proposition 3.1 (symmetry). *Let $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ such that $d_{ij} = 0$. Then, $d_{ji} = 0$.*

Proof. If $d_{ij} = 0$, $\Delta_{ij}\Delta_{ji} \neq 0$. From (G_0) one gets $\Delta_{ii}(i) = \Delta_{ii}$ and $\Delta_{jj}(j) = \Delta_{jj}$.

From (F_7) , one gets $\Delta_{ij} = \frac{\Delta_{ii}^2(j)}{\Delta_{ii}}$. This implies now that $\Delta_{ij}(i) = \Delta_{ij}$. (F_4) then becomes $d_{ji}\Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i) = 0$, hence $d_{ji} = 0$. ■

Proposition 3.2 (transitivity). *Let $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ such that $d_{ij} = 0$ and $d_{jk} = 0$. Then, $d_{ik} = 0$.*

Proof. From $d_{ij} = 0$ and (F_9) , one now gets $\Delta_{ij} = \Delta_{ji}$. From $\Delta_{ij}(i) = \Delta_{ij}$ now follows that $\Delta_{ji}(i) = \Delta_{ji}$, hence $\Delta_{ij}(j) = \Delta_{ij}$.

³For a more indepth characterization of the quantities g_{ab} , see Proposition 4.5.

From (F_8) , $\Delta_{ij} = \Delta_{ji} = \Delta_{ii} = \Delta_{jj} = \Delta$, where the function Δ is independent of variables λ_i and λ_j . Similarly, one also has $\Delta_{jk} = \Delta_{kj} = \Delta_{kk} = \Delta_{jj} = \Delta$, independently of variables λ_k and λ_j .

Writing now (E_6) with indices jki and (E_5) with indices jik yields

$$d_{ik}d_{ki} = \Delta_{ki}\{\Delta - \Delta_{ki}\} = \Delta_{ki}\{\Delta - \Delta_{ik}\} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{ik}\{\Delta - \Delta_{ik} - \Delta_{ki}\} = 0.$$

From which we deduce, if $d_{ik} \neq 0$, that $\Delta = \Delta_{ik} + \Delta_{ki}$. Then $d_{ik}d_{ki} = \Delta_{ki}\{\Delta - \Delta_{ki}\} = \Delta_{ki}\Delta_{ik}$, and $\det(R) = 0$. Hence, one must have $d_{ik} = 0$. \blacksquare

Corollary 3.1. *Adding the axiom $i\mathcal{D}i$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, the relation defined by*

$$i\mathcal{D}j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad d_{ij} = 0$$

is an equivalence relation on the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^ .*

Remark 3.1. The \mathcal{D} -class generated by any index $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ will be denoted

$$\mathbb{I}(i) = \{j \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \mid j\mathcal{D}i\},$$

and we will introduce the additional subset

$$\mathbb{I}_0 = \{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \mid \mathbb{I}(i) = \{i\}\}$$

of so-called “free” indices.

For any subset \mathbb{I} of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* and any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, let us also define the set $\mathbb{I}^{(m, \mathcal{P})} = \{(i_a)_{a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*} \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^m \mid a \neq b \Rightarrow i_a \not\mathcal{P} i_b\}$. In the following, we will actually consider only the case $m \in \{2, 3\}$. An element of $\mathbb{I}^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$ (resp. $\mathbb{I}^{(3, \mathcal{P})}$) will be refereed as a \mathcal{P} -pair (resp. \mathcal{P} -triplet) of indices.

3.2 Δ -indices

We establish a key property regarding the propagation of the vanishing of Δ -coefficients.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ such that $\Delta_{ij} = 0$. Then, $\Delta_{ik}\Delta_{kj} = 0$, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$.*

Proposition 3.4 (contraposition). *Let $i, j \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$. Equivalently, if there exist $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ such that $\Delta_{ik}\Delta_{kj} \neq 0$, then $\Delta_{ij} \neq 0$.*

Proof. If $\Delta_{ij} = 0$ then $d_{ij}d_{ji} \neq 0$. It follows from Proposition 3.2 that $d_{ik} \neq 0$ or $d_{kj} \neq 0$, for all $k \neq i, j$. Assume that $d_{ik} \neq 0$ hence $d_{ki} \neq 0$. (E_4) with indices ikj reads

$$d_{ik}(j)[\Delta_{ik}(i)\Delta_{kj} + \Delta_{ij}\{\Delta_{ki}(j) - \Delta_{kj}\}] = 0,$$

hence $\Delta_{ik} = 0$ or $\Delta_{kj} = 0$.

If instead $d_{kj} \neq 0$ hence $d_{jk} \neq 0$. (E_5) with indices ijk directly yields $\Delta_{ik}(j)\Delta_{kj} = 0$ with the same conclusion. \blacksquare

Proposition 3.5. *The relation defined by*

$$i\Delta j \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{ij}\Delta_{ji} \neq 0$$

is an equivalence relation on the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^ .*

Moreover, any \mathcal{D} -class is included in a single Δ -class.

Proof. Reflexivity and symmetry are obvious. Transitivity follows immediately from Proposition 3.4. If $i\Delta k \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{ik}\Delta_{ki} \neq 0$ and $k\Delta j \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{kj}\Delta_{jk} \neq 0$, hence $\Delta_{ik}\Delta_{kj} \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{jk}\Delta_{ki} \neq 0$. Then, $\Delta_{ij} \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{ji} \neq 0$, i.e. $i\Delta j$.

The second part of the proposition follows immediately from (det). \blacksquare

Corollary 3.2. Denote $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ the set of r Δ -classes, which partitions the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* .

For any $p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$, there exist $l_p \in \mathbb{N}$, a so-called “free” subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} = \mathbb{J}_p \cap \mathbb{I}_0$ of free indices (possibly empty), and l_p \mathcal{D} -classes generated by non-free indices (possibly none), denoted $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ with $l \in \mathbb{N}_{l_p}^*$, such that $\mathbb{J}_p = \bigcup_{l=0}^{l_p} \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ is a partition. Finally, $i\mathcal{D}j$, if and only if $\exists l \in \mathbb{N}_{l_p}^* \mid i, j \in \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$.

3.3 (Reduced) Δ -incidence matrix

The Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n m_{ij} e_{ij}^{(n)} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\{0, 1\})$ is defined as follows

$$m_{ij} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{ij} \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad m_{ij} = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{ij} = 0.$$

Let us now use the Δ -class partition and Propositions 3.3, 3.5 and 3.5 to better characterize the form of the Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M} of a solution of DQYBE. The key object here will be the so-called reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R .

Proposition 3.6. Let \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J} two distinct Δ -classes such that $\exists (i, j) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{J} \mid \Delta_{ij} \neq 0$. Then, for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{J}$, $\Delta_{ij} \neq 0$.

Proof. Let $i' \in \mathbb{I}$ and $j' \in \mathbb{J}$. Applying Proposition 3.4 to $\Delta_{i'i}\Delta_{ij} \neq 0$, we deduce $\Delta_{i'j} \neq 0$. Then $\Delta_{i'j'} \neq 0$, since $\Delta_{i'j}\Delta_{jj'} \neq 0$. \blacksquare

Remark 3.2. In the proof of this proposition, note here that nothing forbids $i' = i$ and/or $j' = j$. To facilitate their writing and reading, this convention will be also used in Proposition 4.1, Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6, as well as Theorems 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

Corollary 3.3. Let \mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J} two distinct Δ -classes. Then either all connecting Δ -coefficients in Δ_{ij} , with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{J}$, are zero or all are non-zero.

This justifies that the property of vanishing of Δ -coefficients shall be from now on denoted with overall Δ -class indices as $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} = 0$ or $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} \neq 0$. This leads now to introduce a reduced Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M}_R = \sum_{p,p'=1}^r m_{pp'}^R e_{pp'}^{(r)} \in \mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\})$, defined as

$$m_{pp'}^R = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{J}_p\mathbb{J}_{p'}} \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad m_{pp'}^R = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{J}_p\mathbb{J}_{p'}} = 0.$$

Proposition 3.7. The relation defined by

$$\mathbb{I} \succeq \mathbb{J} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} \neq 0$$

is a partial order on the set of Δ -classes.

Proof. If $\mathbb{I} \succeq \mathbb{J}$ and $\mathbb{J} \succeq \mathbb{I}$, then $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{\mathbb{J}\mathbb{I}} \neq 0$. Hence, for all $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{J}$, $\Delta_{ij}\Delta_{ji} \neq 0$, i.e. $\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{J}$.

If $\mathbb{I} \succeq \mathbb{J}$ and $\mathbb{J} \succeq \mathbb{K}$, then $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} \neq 0$ and $\Delta_{\mathbb{J}\mathbb{K}} \neq 0$. Hence, from Proposition 3.4, $\Delta_{ik} \neq 0$, for all $(i, k) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{K}$, i.e. $\mathbb{I} \succeq \mathbb{K}$. \blacksquare

Two Δ -classes \mathbb{I} and \mathbb{J} shall be refereed hereafter as “comparable”, if and only if $\mathbb{I} \succeq \mathbb{J}$ or $\mathbb{J} \succeq \mathbb{I}$, which will be denoted $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{J}$. This order on Δ -classes is of course not total, because there may exist Δ -classes which are not comparable, i.e. such that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{J}\mathbb{I}} = 0$, being denoted $\mathbb{I} \not\asymp \mathbb{J}$.

The order \succeq is to be used to give a canonical form to the matrix \mathcal{M}_R in two steps, and more particularly the strict order \succ deduced from \succeq by restriction to distinct Δ -classes. Unless otherwise stated, in the following, the subsets \mathbb{I} , \mathbb{J} and \mathbb{K} are three distinct Δ -classes.

Proposition 3.8 (triangularity). *The reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R is triangularisable in $\mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\})$.*

Proof. The strict order \succ defines a natural oriented graph on the set of Δ -classes. Triangularity property of the order implies that no cycle exists in this graph. To any Δ -class \mathbb{I} one can then associate all linear subgraphs ending on \mathbb{I} as $\mathbb{J}_{p_1} \succ \mathbb{J}_{p_2} \succ \cdots \succ \mathbb{J}_{p_k} \succ \mathbb{I}$. There exist only a finite number of such graphs (possibly none) due to the non-cyclicity property. One can thus associate to the Δ -class \mathbb{I} the largest value of k introduced above, denoted by $k(\mathbb{I})$.

We now label Δ -classes according to increasing values of $k(\mathbb{I})$, with the additional convention that Δ -classes of same value of $k(\mathbb{I})$ are labeled successively and arbitrarily. The labels are denoted as $l(\mathbb{I}) \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ in increasing value, and we have the crucial following lemma.

Lemma 3.1. *If $l(\mathbb{I}) < l(\mathbb{J})$, then $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} = 0$.*

Proof. By contraposition, if $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} \neq 0$ and $\mathbb{I} \neq \mathbb{J}$, then $\mathbb{J} \succ \mathbb{I}$. Hence $k(\mathbb{I}) \geq k(\mathbb{J}) + 1 > k(\mathbb{J})$, which is impossible if $l(\mathbb{I}) < l(\mathbb{J})$, by definition of the labeling by increasing values of $k(\mathbb{I})$. ■

Let us now introduce the permutation $\sigma: p \mapsto l(\mathbb{J}_p) \in \mathfrak{S}_r$, its associated permutation matrix $P_\sigma = \sum_{p=1}^r e_{\sigma(p)p}^{(r)} \in \mathcal{G}l_r(\{0, 1\})$, of inverse $P_\sigma^{-1} = P_{\sigma^{-1}}$, and the permuted reduced Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M}_R^\sigma = P_\sigma \mathcal{M}_R P_\sigma^{-1}$. It is straightforward to check that $m_{pp'}^{R,\sigma} = m_{\sigma^{-1}(p)\sigma^{-1}(p')}^R$. From Lemma 3.1, we deduce that, if $p = \sigma(q) < \sigma(q') = p'$, then $\Delta_{\mathbb{J}_q \mathbb{J}_{q'}} = 0$, and $m_{pp'}^{R,\sigma} = m_{qq'}^R = 0$, i.e. the matrix \mathcal{M}_R^σ is upper-triangular. ■

Corollary 3.4. *Denoting $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma = \mathbb{J}_{\sigma(p)}$, if $p < p'$, then either $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \not\asymp \mathbb{J}_{p'}^\sigma$ or $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p'}^\sigma$.*

The characterization of a canonical form for the matrix \mathcal{M}_R can now be further precise.

Proposition 3.9. *If $\mathbb{I} \not\asymp \mathbb{J}$ and $\mathbb{I} \succ \mathbb{K}$, then $\mathbb{J} \not\asymp \mathbb{K}$.*

Proof. By assumption, remark that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{J}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{J}\mathbb{I}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{K}\mathbb{I}} = 0$ and $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}\mathbb{K}} \neq 0$. Let $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{I} \times \mathbb{J} \times \mathbb{K}$.

Since $\Delta_{ij} = 0$ and $\Delta_{ki} = 0$, from (det), $d_{ij}d_{ji} \neq 0$ and $d_{ik}d_{ki} \neq 0$, but $\Delta_{ik} \neq 0$.

When written with indices ijk , (E_4) reduces to $d_{ij}(k)\Delta_{ik}\Delta_{jk} = 0$, hence $\Delta_{jk} = 0$.

When written with indices ikj , (E_4) reduces to $d_{ik}(j)\Delta_{kj}\Delta_{ik}(j) = 0$, hence $\Delta_{kj} = 0$. ■

Proposition 3.10. *If $\mathbb{I} \not\asymp \mathbb{J}$ and $\mathbb{K} \succ \mathbb{I}$, then $\mathbb{J} \not\asymp \mathbb{K}$.*

Proof. Identical to the proof of Proposition 3.9 using (E_5) , written with indices jik and ikj . ■

Proposition 3.11. *If $\mathbb{I} \not\asymp \mathbb{J}$ (resp. $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{J}$) and $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{K}$, then $\mathbb{J} \not\asymp \mathbb{K}$ (resp. $\mathbb{J} \diamond \mathbb{K}$).*

Proof. From Propositions 3.9 and 3.10, if $\mathbb{I} \not\asymp \mathbb{J}$ and $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{K}$, then $\mathbb{J} \not\asymp \mathbb{K}$.

If $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{J}$, and assuming that $\mathbb{J} \not\asymp \mathbb{K}$, there is a contradiction with $\mathbb{I} \diamond \mathbb{K}$, then $\mathbb{J} \diamond \mathbb{K}$. ■

Corollary 3.5. *Let $p < p', p''$. Hence,*

- i. *if $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \not\asymp \mathbb{J}_{p'}^\sigma$ and $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p''}^\sigma$, then $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \not\asymp \mathbb{J}_{p''}^\sigma$;*
- ii. *if $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p'}^\sigma$ and $\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p''}^\sigma$, with $p' < p''$, then $\mathbb{J}_{p'}^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p''}^\sigma$.*

Proposition 3.12 (block upper-triangularity). *The reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R is similar to a block upper-triangular matrix in $\mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\})$.*

That is: there exists a permutation $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ and a partition of the set \mathbb{N}_r^ in s subsets $\mathbb{P}_q = \{p_q + 1, \dots, p_{q+1}\}$ (with the convention that $p_1 = 0$ and $p_{s+1} = r$), of respective cardinality r_q , such that*

$$m_{pp'}^{R,\pi} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \exists q \in \mathbb{N}_s^* \mid (p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2,<)}.$$

i.e. the matrix $\mathcal{M}_R^\pi = \sum_{p,p'=1}^r m_{pp'}^{R,\pi} e_{pp'}^{(r)}$ is graphically represented by blocks as

$$\mathcal{M}_R^\pi = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{T}_{r_1} & \mathcal{O}_{r_1 r_2} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{r_1 r_s} \\ \mathcal{O}_{r_2 r_1} & \mathcal{T}_{r_2} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{r_2 r_s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{O}_{r_s r_1} & \cdots & \mathcal{O}_{r_s r_{s-1}} & \mathcal{T}_{r_s} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\}),$$

where the type \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{O} block matrices are defined by

$$\mathcal{T}_{r'} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{r'}(\{0, 1\})$$

and

$$\mathcal{O}_{r'r''} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{r',r''}(\{0\}), \quad \mathcal{O}_{r'} = \mathcal{O}_{r'r'} \in \mathcal{M}_{r'}(\{0\}).$$

Remark 3.3. For any set \mathbb{I} of integers and any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, by analogy with the definition of the set $\mathbb{I}^{(m,\mathcal{D})}$, we adopt the notations $\mathbb{I}^{(m,<)} = \{(i_a)_{a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*} \in \mathbb{I}^m \mid a < b \Rightarrow i_a < i_b\}$ and $\mathbb{I}^{(m,\mathcal{D},<)} = \{(i_a)_{a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*} \in \mathbb{I}^{(m,\mathcal{D})} \mid a < b \Rightarrow i_a < i_b\}$. For example, a pair of labels $q, q' \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that $q < q'$ (resp. a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I}^2$ such that $i < j$) belongs to the set $\mathbb{N}_s^{*(2,<)}$ (resp. $\mathbb{I}^{(2,\mathcal{D},<)}$).

Proof. The proof relies on a recursion procedure on the value of the size r of the matrix \mathcal{M}_R . The proposition being trivial for $r \in \{1, 2\}$, let us assume that $r \geq 3$.

1. Re-ordering from line 1. Starting from the matrix \mathcal{M}_R^σ , whose existence is guaranteed by Proposition 3.8, its upper-triangularity is used following Corollary 3.5.

Remember that label ordering and class-ordering run contrary to each other.

Note $p_1^{(1)} = 1$. Since \mathbb{J}_1^σ is always comparable to itself, the set of Δ -classes comparable to \mathbb{J}_1^σ is not empty, and we will denote $r_1 \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ its cardinality. If $r_1 = 1$, i.e. if \mathbb{J}_1^σ is not comparable to any other Δ -class, line 1 of matrix \mathcal{M}_R^σ consists of an one-label block $m_{11}^{R,\sigma} = 1$, and the process stops.

Assuming that $r_1 \in \{2, \dots, r\}$, consider the subset $\{p \in \{2, \dots, r\} \mid \mathbb{J}_1^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_p^\sigma\} \neq \emptyset$. This set is naturally totally ordered. Let us then denote its elements as $p_q^{(1)}$ by increasing value, where $q \in \{2, \dots, r_1\}$. Then, by convention, $(p_q^{(1)}, p_{q'}^{(1)}) \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^{*(2,<)}$, if and only if $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^{*(2,<)}$.

Moreover, by construction, we have that $\mathbb{J}_1^\sigma \succ_{p_q^{(1)}} \mathbb{J}_1^\sigma$ and $\mathbb{J}_1^\sigma \succ_{p_{q'}^{(1)}} \mathbb{J}_1^\sigma$, for any $q, q' \in \{2, \dots, r_1\}$. Then, from Corollary 3.5, $\mathbb{J}_{p_q^{(1)}}^\sigma \succ \mathbb{J}_{p_{q'}^{(1)}}^\sigma$, if and only if $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^{*(2,<)}$, i.e. $\mathbb{J}_1^\sigma \succ_{p_2^{(1)}} \mathbb{J}_1^\sigma \succ \cdots \succ_{p_{r_1}^{(1)}} \mathbb{J}_1^\sigma$.

where no sign \succ can be reversed. In particular, the Δ -classes in $\{\mathbb{J}_{p_q^{(1)}}^\sigma, q \in \{2, \dots, r_1\}\}$ are comparable one-to-one. Since \mathbb{J}_1^σ is only comparable to the Δ -classes in $\{\mathbb{J}_{p_q^{(1)}}^\sigma, q \in \{2, \dots, r_1\}\}$, no other Δ -class is comparable to any Δ -class $\mathbb{J}_{p_q^{(1)}}^\sigma$, with $q \in \{2, \dots, r_1\}$. This implies that

$$m_{p_q^{(1)} p_{q'}^{(1)}}^{R, \sigma} = 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^{*(2, <)},$$

and that

$$m_{p_q^{(1)} p}^{R, \sigma} = m_{pp_q^{(1)}}^{R, \sigma} = 0, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}_r^* \setminus \{p_q^{(1)}, q \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^*\}.$$

Let $\pi_1 \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ be the unique permutation such that

$$\pi_1(p_q^{(1)}) = q, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^*,$$

and that π_1 is increasing on $\mathbb{N}_r^* \setminus \{p_q^{(1)}, q \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^*\}$. We apply the same reasoning as in the end of the proof of Proposition 3.8. The coefficients of the permuted matrix $\mathcal{M}_R^{\pi_1 \circ \sigma}$ now satisfy the following equalities

$$\begin{aligned} m_{pp'}^{R, \pi_1 \circ \sigma} &= 1 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad (p, p') \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^{*(2, <)}, \quad \text{and} \\ m_{pp'}^{R, \pi_1 \circ \sigma} &= m_{p'p}^{R, \pi_1 \circ \sigma} = 0, \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}_{r_1}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \forall p' \in \{r_1 + 1, \dots, r\}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, the increasing property of the permutation π_1 transfers the upper-triangularity of the matrix \mathcal{M}_R^σ to the matrix $\mathcal{M}_R^{\pi_1 \circ \sigma}$, which can finally be graphically represented by blocks as

$$\mathcal{M}_R^{\pi_1 \circ \sigma} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathcal{T}_{r_1} & \mathcal{O}_{r_1 r'} \\ \hline \mathcal{O}_{r' r_1} & \mathcal{M}'_R \end{array} \right).$$

2. Recursion on r . Let assume that the statement is true for any reduced Δ -incidence matrix of size $r' \in \mathbb{N}_{r-1}^*$ associated with a solution of DQYBE. Using the previously defined re-ordering procedure on the first line of a matrix $\mathcal{M}_R^\sigma \in \mathcal{M}_r(\{0, 1\})$, there exists a upper-triangular reduced Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M}'_R \in \mathcal{M}_{r'}(\{0, 1\})$ of size $r' = r - r_1 < r$, which is moreover associated with a solution of DQYBE from Proposition 2.3. The recursion hypothesis can now be applied to the first line of the matrix \mathcal{M}'_R describing the order of the r' remaining Δ -classes.

3. Recursive construction of π and $\{\mathbb{P}_q, q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*\}$. Since the number of Δ -classes is finite, the process described above comes to an end after a finite number $s \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ of iterations.

The q^{th} iteration insures the existence of an integer $r_q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and a permutation $\pi_q \in \mathfrak{S}_r$, built by recursion. Defining $p_m = \sum_{m'=1}^{m-1} r_{m'} \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$, for any $m \in \mathbb{N}_q^*$, the integer r_q is the cardinality of the set of Δ -classes comparable to the Δ -class $\mathbb{J}_{p_{q-1}+1}^{\pi_{p-1} \circ \dots \circ \pi_1 \circ \sigma}$, being the first remaining Δ -class after $q-1$ iterations. Introducing the totally ordered set $\{p_{q'}^{(q)}, q' \in \mathbb{N}_{r_q}^*\}$ of indices of such Δ -classes and putting $p_q = p_{q-1} + r_q$, the permutation π_q re-orders the indices as follows

$$\pi_q(p) = p, \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{N}_{p_q}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_q(p_{q'}^{(q)}) = p_{q-1} + q', \quad \forall q' \in \mathbb{N}_{r_q}^*,$$

π_q being increasing on $\{p_q + 1, \dots, r\} \setminus \{p_{q'}^{(q)}, q' \in \mathbb{N}_{r_q}^*\}$. Finally, the permutation $\pi = \pi_s \circ \dots \circ \pi_1 \circ \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ leads to the expected permuted matrix \mathcal{M}_R^π , and the partition $\mathbb{N}_r^* = \bigcup_{q=1}^s \mathbb{P}_q$ stands by construction. ■

3.4 Classification

For convenience, we will now identify in the following the reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R and its associated block upper-triangular matrix \mathcal{M}_R^π , as well as the Δ -classes in $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ and the re-ordered Δ -classes in $\{\mathbb{J}_p^\pi, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$. Let us conclude this section by fully describing the Δ -incidence structure of a general R -matrix to complete the classification of solutions of [DQYBE](#), together with the required steps to end the resolution of system [\(S\)](#).

Theorem 3.1 (Δ -incidence matrices). *Let $n \geq 2$. Then, any R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), is characterized in particular by*

- an ordered partition of the indices \mathbb{N}_n^* into r Δ -classes \mathbb{J}_p of respective cardinality n_p ,
- an ordered partition of the indices \mathbb{N}_r^* into s subsets $\mathbb{P}_q = \{p_q + 1, \dots, p_{q+1}\}$, of respective cardinality r_q (with the convention that $p_1 = 0$ and $p_{s+1} = r$),
- an ordered partition of each Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p into a “free” subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} = \mathbb{J}_p \cap \mathbb{I}_0$ (possibly empty) of cardinality $n_0^{(p)}$, and l_p \mathcal{D} -classes $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ generated by non-free indices (possibly none) of respective cardinality $n_l^{(p)}$;

such that the following union is an ordered partition of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^*

$$\mathbb{N}_n^* = \bigcup_{q=1}^s \mathbb{K}_q = \bigcup_{p=1}^r \mathbb{J}_p = \bigcup_{p=1}^r \bigcup_{l=0}^{l_p} \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)},$$

denoting $\mathbb{K}_q = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \mathbb{J}_p$ the set of Δ -classes, of cardinality $N_q = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} n_p \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, associated to each subset \mathbb{P}_q .

Re-expanding its reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R , the R -matrix has a Δ -incidence matrix $\mathcal{M} = \sum_{\substack{p, p' \in \mathbb{N}_r^* \\ p \leq p'}} m_{pp'}^R e_{pp'}^{(r)} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{n_p n_{p'}}$, which can be graphically represented as

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{T}^{(1)} & \mathcal{O}^{(1,2)} & \dots & \mathcal{O}^{(1,s)} \\ \mathcal{O}^{(2,1)} & \mathcal{T}^{(2)} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ \mathcal{O}^{(s,1)} & & & \mathcal{T}^{(s)} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_n(\{0, 1\}),$$

where the matrices $\mathcal{T}^{(q)} = \sum_{\substack{p, p' \in \mathbb{P}_q \\ p \leq p'}} e_{pp'}^{(r_q)} \otimes \mathcal{E}_{n_p n_{p'}}$ are graphically represented as

$$\mathcal{T}^{(q)} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{E}_{n_{p_q+1}} & \dots & \mathcal{E}_{n_{p_q+1} n_{p_q+1}} \\ \mathcal{O}_{n_{p_q+2} n_{p_q+1}} & & \\ \vdots & & \\ \mathcal{O}_{n_{p_q+1} n_{p_q+1}} & \dots & \mathcal{O}_{n_{p_q+1}-1 n_{p_q+1}} & \mathcal{E}_{n_{p_q+1}} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_{N_q}(\{0, 1\}),$$

with $\mathcal{O}^{(q,q')} = \mathcal{O}_{N_q N_{q'}}$, and where the type \mathcal{E} matrices are defined like the type \mathcal{O} matrices except that 0 is replaced by 1, i.e.

$$\mathcal{E}_{r'r''} \in \mathcal{M}_{r'r''}(\{1\}), \quad \mathcal{E}_{r'} = \mathcal{E}_{r'r'} \in \mathcal{M}_{r'}(\{1\}).$$

Remark 3.4. By ordered partition, we mean that the indices appear in the partition in the canonical order of integers. For example, a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$ with $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$ satisfies by construction $i < j$, i.e. is an ordered pair $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$.

Proof. Theorem 3.1 is almost entirely a direct consequence of Proposition 3.12, the only unproved point being the re-ordering of each subset $\mathbb{J}_p = \bigcup_{l=0}^{l_p} \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ as an ordered partition, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$. To this end, for any $l \in \mathbb{N}_{l_p}$, we first denote the elements of the subset $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$, when not empty, by increasing values as $p_i^{(l)}$, with $i \in \mathbb{N}_{n_l^{(p)}}^*$.

If $l_p = 0$, i.e. if $n_0^{(p)} \geq 1$, then $\mathbb{J}_p = \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}$ is a single free subset, and is already ordered. If $n_0^{(p)} \geq 1$ and $l_p \geq 1$, we define the permutation $\sigma_p \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, whose support is a subset of \mathbb{J}_p , as

$$\sigma_p(p_i^{(0)}) = i + p_q, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}_{n_0^{(p)}}^*$$

and

$$\sigma_p(p_i^{(l)}) = i + \sum_{l'=0}^{l-1} n_{l'}^{(p)} + p_q, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}_{n_l^{(p)}}^* \quad \text{and} \quad \forall l \in \mathbb{N}_{l_p}^*.$$

If $n_0^{(p)} = 0$, i.e. if $l_p \geq 1$, then $\mathbb{J}_p = \bigcup_{l=1}^{l_p} \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ does not contain free indices, and we define the permutation $\sigma_p \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ just as above, but omitting the first part of this definition.

Therefore, the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p can be written as the following ordered partition

$$\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma = \sigma_p(\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}) \cup \sigma_p(\mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}) = \bigcup_{l=0}^{l_p} \sigma_p(\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}),$$

where the exponent “ σ ” indicates that the permutation σ_p is applied. Moreover, since the supports of the permutations $\{\sigma_p\}_{p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*}$ are disjoint and since the set $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ has a natural order from Proposition 3.12, the permutation $\sigma = \sigma_1 \circ \cdots \circ \sigma_r \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ re-orders as expected each element of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* , i.e. $(\mathbb{N}_n^*)^\sigma = \bigcup_{p=1}^r \mathbb{J}_p^\sigma$ is an ordered partition. Finally, for convenience, as earlier, we drop the exponent “ σ ”, and identify the subsets $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ and the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* with the re-ordered ones $\{\mathbb{J}_p^\sigma, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ and $(\mathbb{N}_n^*)^\sigma$. ■

Corollary 3.6. *In addition with the family of diagonal elements $(\Delta_{ii})_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$, the associated non-zero R -matrix elements to be determined are the coefficients*

- i) Δ_{ij} for all pairs of indices (i, j) , i and j belonging to the same \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$.
- ii) Δ_{ij} , Δ_{ji} , d_{ij} and d_{ji} , for all \mathcal{D} -pairs of indices (i, j) , i and j belonging to the same Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p . This covers the cases of indices i and j
 - both in the free subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} \neq \emptyset$, accordingly the corresponding contracted R -matrix will be refereed as “full” since all zero-weight elements are a priori non-zero;
 - in the free subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} \neq \emptyset$ and in a \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$;
 - in two distinct \mathcal{D} -classes $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ and $\mathbb{I}_{l'}^{(p)}$, with $l < l'$.
- iii) Δ_{ij} , d_{ij} and d_{ji} , for all \mathcal{D} -pairs of indices (i, j) , i and j belonging to two distinct Δ -classes \mathbb{J}_p and $\mathbb{J}_{p'}$ of the same subset \mathbb{K}_q , i.e. with $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$. This covers the cases of indices i and j

- in the two free subsets $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} \neq \emptyset$ and $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p')} \neq \emptyset$;
 - in the free subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)} \neq \emptyset$ and in a \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p')}$, as well as the non-equivalent symmetric case of any pair of indices in a \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ and the free subset $\mathbb{I}_0^{(p')} \neq \emptyset$;
 - in two \mathcal{D} -classes $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ and $\mathbb{I}_{l'}^{(p')}$.
- iv) d_{ij} and d_{ji} , for all \mathcal{D} -pairs of indices (i, j) , i and j belonging to two distinct subsets \mathbb{K}_q and $\mathbb{K}_{q'}$, with $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$.

Proof. This is a simple study of cases, when the indices i and j belong respectively to any possible subsets $\mathbb{I}_l^{(p)}$ and $\mathbb{I}_{l'}^{(p')}$, with $p, p' \in \mathbb{N}_r^* \mid p \leq p'$. Cases **iii** and **iv** are respectively reduced to $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$ and $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$ thanks to Proposition 3.12 on the upper-triangularity of the reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R . ■

4 Resolution

The resolution of the system (S) needs the introduction of the functions “sum” S_{ij} and “determinant” Σ_{ij} defined, for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^2$, as

$$S_{ij} = S_{ji} = \Delta_{ij} + \Delta_{ji} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_{ji} = \begin{vmatrix} d_{ij} & \Delta_{ij} \\ \Delta_{ji} & d_{ji} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

4.1 Preliminaries

We will begin these first considerations on the resolution of system (S) by solving cases **i** and **iv** of Corollary 3.6. To this end, let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and consider the subset \mathbb{K}_q .

Proposition 4.1 (inside a \mathcal{D} -class). *Let $i \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus (\mathbb{K}_q \cap \mathbb{I}_0)$. Then, there exists a non-zero constant $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ such that the solution of system (S) restricted to the subset $\mathbb{I}(i)$ is given by*

$$\Delta_{jj'} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad \forall j, j' \in \mathbb{I}(i).$$

Proof. This corresponds to the case **i** of Corollary 3.6. From the proof of Proposition 3.1, there exists a function $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ independent of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, such that $\Delta_{jj} = \Delta_{jj'} = \Delta_{j'j} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, for any $j, j' \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, with $j \neq j'$. It remains to prove that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ is a 1-periodic function in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus \mathbb{I}(i)$. If $n = 2$, the proof of the proposition ends here.

Assuming that $n \geq 3$, it is possible to suppose without loss of generality that $\mathbb{I}(i) \subsetneq \mathbb{N}_n^*$, the case of equality having been already treated. Let then $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus \mathbb{I}(i)$. By construction, $(j, k) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D})}$ and $(j', k) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D})}$, then (E_2) with indices $jj'k$ implies that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}(k) = \Delta_{jj'}(k) = \Delta_{jj} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$.

Reciprocally, it is straightforward to check that this is indeed a solution of system (S) restricted to the \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}(i)$. The set of solutions of system (S) restricted to a \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}(i)$ is exactly parametrized by the constant $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$. ■

If the subset \mathbb{K}_q is reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class, the resolution ends here.

We must now consider that the subset \mathbb{K}_q is not reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class. In particular, there exists a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$. This also suggests to extend the notation $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ to Δ_{ii} , even if $i \in \mathbb{I}_0$.

Corollary 4.1. *For any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$ satisfying one of the cases **ii**)–**iv**) of Corollary 3.6, (F_1) – (F_9) of system (S) is equivalent to*

$$\begin{aligned}
(G_0), (F_1) &\Leftrightarrow (F_2) \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}(i) = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}(j) = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \neq 0 & (G'_0), \\
(F_3) &\Leftrightarrow (F_4) \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ij}\} - \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i) = 0 & (F'_1), \\
(F_5) &\Leftrightarrow (F_6) \quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{ji}(i) - \Delta_{ji}\} + \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i) = 0 & (F'_2), \\
(F_7) &\quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Delta_{ij}\{\Delta_{ii} - \Delta_{ij}\} - d_{ij}d_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i) = 0 & (F'_3), \quad (S') \\
(F_8) &\quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Delta_{ji}(i)\{\Delta_{ii} - \Delta_{ji}(i)\} - d_{ij}(i)d_{ji}(i)\Delta_{ij} = 0 & (F'_4), \\
(F_9) &\quad \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{d_{ij}(i)d_{ji}(i) - d_{ij}d_{ji}\} + \Delta_{ij}(i)\Delta_{ji}\{\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ji}\} = 0 & (F'_5).
\end{aligned}$$

For later purpose, we will now introduce several lemmas, which restrain a priori the dependences of the Δ -coefficients (Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2) and d -coefficients (Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4) on the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, as well as their acceptable form.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $i \in \mathbb{K}_q \cap \mathbb{I}_0$. Then, $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \neq 0$ is a constant.*

Proof. Since $i \in \mathbb{I}_0$, for any $j \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus \{i\}$, system (S') applies to the pair of indices $(i, j) \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^2$ (cf. Corollary 4.1). (G'_0) then implies that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ is constant. ■

Lemma 4.2. *Let $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}$ be a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices. Then, Δ_{ij} and Δ_{ji} are 1-periodic functions in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$.*

Proof. If $n = 2$, i.e. $\mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)) = \emptyset$, the lemma is empty.

Assuming that $n \geq 3$, let $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$. Since $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(3, \mathcal{P})}$, (E_2) with indices ijk and with indices jik implies that $\Delta_{ij}(k) = \Delta_{ij}$ and $\Delta_{ji}(k) = \Delta_{ji}$. ■

4.2 Decoupling procedure

This section is dedicated to the specific characterization of the decoupled R -matrices, as defined in Proposition 2.3, the main result being that any R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, characterized by a block-upper triangular matrix reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R with two or more triangular blocks, is in fact decoupled, up to a particular transformation explicited in the following. For the moment, let us focus on two fundamental lemmas, which describe the form of the non-zero d -coefficients.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $s \geq 2$. Then, for any $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$, there exists a non-zero constant $\Sigma_{qq'}$ and a family of non-zero functions $(g_{ij})_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}}$ (with the property that $g_{ij}g_{ji} = 1$), such that, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$*

$$\Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_{qq'}, \quad d_{ij} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}g_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{ji} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}g_{ji}.$$

Proof. Let $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$, from Corollary 4.1, system (S') stands for the pair of indices (i, j) . Hence, from (F'_5) , we get that $\Sigma_{ij}(i) = d_{ij}(i)d_{ji}(i) = d_{ij}d_{ji} = \Sigma_{ij}(= \Sigma_{ji}(j)$ by symmetry), i.e. the function Σ_{ij} is 1-periodic in variables λ_i and λ_j . If $n = 2$, or if $n \geq 2$ and $N_q = N_{q'} = 1$, the pair (i, j) is the only such pair of indices to consider.

Assuming that $N_q \geq 2$ and $N_{q'} \geq 1$, let $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{i\}$. It follows that $\Delta_{ij} = \Delta_{ji} = \Delta_{kj} = \Delta_{jk} = 0$ and $i \not\mathcal{P} j \not\mathcal{P} k$. From Proposition 4.1 (when $k \mathcal{D} i$) or Lemma 4.2 (when $k \not\mathcal{P} i$), the function Δ_{ik} is a 1-periodic function in the variable λ_j . This implies, when used in (E_6) , $\Sigma_{ij}(k) = \Sigma_{kj} = \Sigma_{kj}(k) = \Sigma_{ij}$,⁴ which is the expected result if $N_{q'} = 1$, as far as the determinant

⁴Theorem 4.1 enunciates a similar result to this part of the reasoning for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}$.

is concerned. If $N_q = 1$ and $N_{q'} \geq 2$, the symmetrical result is obtained by exchanging the indices i and j , as well as the labels q and q' .

Assuming that $N_q \geq 2$ and $N_{q'} \geq 2$, both previous results apply, so that the function Σ_{ij} does not depend on the index $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$ nor on the index $j \in \mathbb{K}_{q'}$, but only on the subsets \mathbb{K}_q and $\mathbb{K}_{q'}$. There exists then a non-zero function, denoted $\Sigma_{qq'}$ by language abuse, which is 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \cup \mathbb{K}_{q'}$, such that $\Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_{qq'}$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$. If $s = 2$, i.e. $\mathbb{N}_n^* = \mathbb{K}_q \cup \mathbb{K}_{q'}$, the subsets \mathbb{K}_q and $\mathbb{K}_{q'}$ are the only subsets to consider.

Assuming that $s \geq 3$, let $q'' \in \mathbb{N}_s^* \setminus \{q, q'\}$ and $k \in \mathbb{K}_{q''}$. Since $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(3, \mathcal{P})}$, (E_1) is non-trivial when written with indices kji and kji . This yields that

$$d_{ki}(j)d_{ij}(k)d_{kj}d_{ji}(k) = d_{ki}d_{ij}d_{kj}(i)d_{ji}(k) = d_{ij}d_{kj}d_{ji}d_{ki}(j) \Rightarrow d_{ij}(k)d_{ji}(k) = d_{ij}d_{ji},$$

implying that $\Sigma_{qq'}$ is also 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{K}_q \cup \mathbb{K}_{q'})$, hence is constant. There exist then two non-zero functions g_{ij} and g_{ji} , such that the functions $d_{ij} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}g_{ij}$ and $d_{ji} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}g_{ji}$ are the general solution of this equation, with the condition $g_{ij}g_{ji} = 1$. \blacksquare

Lemma 4.4. *Let $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}$ be a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices. Then, there exist two non-zero functions d_{ij}^0 and d_{ji}^0 of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, and 1-periodic in other variable, and two non-zero functions g_{ij} and g_{ji} (with the property that $g_{ij}g_{ji} = 1$), such that*

$$d_{ij} = g_{ij}d_{ij}^0 \quad \text{and} \quad d_{ji} = g_{ji}d_{ji}^0.$$

Proof. From Corollary 4.1, system (S') stands for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}$. $(F'_1) + (F'_2)$ implies that $S_{ij}(i) = S_{ij}(=S_{ij}(j)$ by symmetry), i.e. the function S_{ij} is 1-periodic in variables λ_i and λ_j . When inserted in (F'_2) , this yields

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{ji}\Delta_{ij}(i) &= -\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{ji}(i) - \Delta_{ji}\} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{ij}(i) - \Delta_{ij}\} \\ \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Delta_{ij} &= \Delta_{ij}(i)\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \Delta_{ji}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, from (F'_3) , and since $\Delta_{ij} \neq 0$, we deduce that

$$\Delta_{ij}(i)[\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \Delta_{ij}\}\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \Delta_{ji}\} - d_{ij}d_{ji}] = 0 \Leftrightarrow \Sigma_{ij} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - S_{ij}\},$$

which implies that the function Σ_{ij} is also 1-periodic in variables λ_i and λ_j , because $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ is constant from Proposition 4.1 (when $i \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus (\mathbb{K}_q \cap \mathbb{I}_0)$) or Lemma 4.1 (when $i \in \mathbb{K}_q \cap \mathbb{I}_0$). Moreover, by exchanging the indices i and j , we get that

$$\Sigma_{ij} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - S_{ij}\} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} - S_{ij}\}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}. \quad (4.1)$$

Assuming that $\mathbb{N}_n^* \neq \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, let $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$. Otherwise, the lemma is trivial. From Proposition 4.1 and Lemma 4.2, which express that the functions Δ_{ij} and Δ_{ji} are 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , (4.1) implies that the functions S_{ij} and Σ_{ij} are 1-periodic in the variables λ_i , λ_j and λ_k . Then, the function $d_{ij}^0 = B_{ij} - \Delta_{ij}$ is a particular solution of

$$d_{ij}d_{ji} = \Sigma_{ij} + \Delta_{ij}\Delta_{ji},$$

being 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$, where the quantity $B_{ij} = \frac{S_{ij} + \sqrt{S_{ij}^2 + 4\Sigma_{ij}}}{2}$ is a root of the polynomial $P_{ij}(X) = X^2 - S_{ij}X - \Sigma_{ij}$. Hence there exists a non-zero function g_{ij} such that $d_{ij} = g_{ij}d_{ij}^0$ is the general solution of this equation, with the condition $g_{ij}g_{ji} = 1$. \blacksquare

Remark 4.1. Theorems 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 will provide explicit expressions for the non-zero functions d_{ij}^0 and d_{ji}^0 , with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, which will appear as the multiplicative invariant part of the d -coefficients.

For $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, there exists a second realization of the functions d_{ij}^0 and d_{ji}^0 , which also determine the functions g_{ji} , given by

$$d_{ij}^{0'} = d_{ji}^{0'} = \sqrt{d_{ij}^0 d_{ji}^0} \quad \text{and} \quad g'_{ij} = g_{ij} g_{ji}^0,$$

$$\text{with} \quad g_{ij}^0 = \sqrt{\frac{d_{ij}^0}{d_{ji}^0}}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}.$$

Formally, this is the parametrization used in Lemma 4.3. In particular, both previous realizations of the functions g_{ij}^0 are also 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$.

Moreover, let us point out that, extending the notation d_{ij}^0 to any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$, with $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$, i.e. if we set $d_{ij}^0 = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}$ in this case, the family of non-zero functions $(d_{ij}^0)_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D})}}$ introduced by Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 trivially satisfies (E_1) .

Since we have introduced all the needed tools, we can now separately study (E_1) in details. This particular treatment is justified by the fact that this equation, which is the only equation where three d -coefficients appear, is decoupled from other equations of system (S) . It only constrains the functions g_{ij} , with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$.

To this end, it is assumed that $n \geq 3$, let $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$. Since d -coefficients are concerned, it is possible to consider that the triplet (i, j, k) is a \mathcal{D} -triplet, i.e. $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(3, \mathcal{D})}$. Otherwise, there exists $\{i', j'\} \subseteq \{i, j, k\}$ such that $i' \mathcal{D} j'$, and (E_1) becomes trivial.

We first establish that DQYBE shows another type of covariance, of which the twist covariance is an example (cf. Proposition 2.1). This new symmetry of DQYBE is of great importance for characterizing the decoupled R -matrices. Let us now give the following definitions by analogy with [13].

Definition 4.1 (multiplicative 2-forms). Let \mathbb{I} be a subset of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* .

- i. A family of non-zero functions $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2, \mathcal{D})}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) of the variable λ , such that $\alpha_{ij} \alpha_{ji} = 1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I}(2, \mathcal{D})$ (resp. $(i, j) \in \mathbb{I}^2$), is called a \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form (resp. multiplicative 2-form).
- ii. A \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form (resp. multiplicative 2-form) $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2, \mathcal{D})}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) is said to be \mathcal{D} -closed (resp. closed), if it satisfies the cyclic relation

$$\frac{\alpha_{ij}(k)}{\alpha_{ij}} \frac{\alpha_{jk}(i)}{\alpha_{jk}} \frac{\alpha_{ki}(j)}{\alpha_{ki}} = 1, \quad \forall (i, j, k) \in \mathbb{I}(3, \mathcal{D}) \quad (\text{resp. } \forall (i, j, k) \in \mathbb{I}^3).$$

- iii. A \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form (resp. multiplicative 2-form) $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2, \mathcal{D})}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) is said to be \mathcal{D} -exact (resp. exact), if there exists a family of non-zero functions $(\alpha_i)_{i \in \mathbb{I}}$ of the variable λ , such that

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{\alpha_i(j)}{\alpha_i} \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_j(i)}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{I}(2, \mathcal{D}) \quad (\text{resp. } \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{I}^2).$$

Proposition 4.2. *Let $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2,\emptyset)}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) be a \emptyset -closed \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form (resp. closed multiplicative 2-form). If the matrix R is a solution of [DQYBE](#), then the matrix*

$$R' = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \Delta_{ij} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)} + \sum_{i \neq j=1}^n \alpha_{ij} d_{ij} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)}.$$

is also a solution of [DQYBE](#).

Proof. This is directly seen on system [\(S\)](#) and by remarking that the transformation defined above respects the \mathcal{D} -classes, and then the ordered partition of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* .

$(F_1)-(F_6)$ and $(E_2)-(E_5)$ are factorized by d -coefficients, then either they are trivially verified (if $i\mathcal{D}j$, when, for example, $(F_1)-(F_6)$ are considered with indices ij) or the d -coefficients can be simplified (if $i\emptyset j$, for the same example).

(F_7) , (F_8) and (E_6) depend on d -coefficients only through the product $d_{ij}d_{ji}$, which is clearly invariant under the previous transformation, since $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2,\emptyset)}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) is a \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form (resp. multiplicative 2-form). The same kind of argument applies to (E_1) , which is also invariant, since $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2,\emptyset)}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) is in addition assumed to be \emptyset -closed (resp. closed). ■

Corollary 4.2. *Let \mathbb{I} be a subset of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* of cardinality m , and $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}(2,\emptyset)}$ (resp. $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{I}^2}$) be a \emptyset -closed \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form (resp. closed multiplicative 2-form). Following [Proposition 2.3](#), the previous proposition implies that the contracted matrix $(R')^{\mathbb{I}}$ of the matrix R' to the subset \mathbb{I} is a solution of $\mathcal{G}l_m(\mathbb{C})$ -[DQYBE](#).*

Proposition 4.3. *The family of non-zero functions $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,\emptyset,<)}$, introduced in [Lemmas 4.3](#) and [4.4](#), is a \emptyset -closed \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form.*

Proof. This is an obvious corollary of the remark of [Lemmas 4.3](#) and [4.4](#), since the family of non-zero functions $(d_{ij}^0)_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,\emptyset,<)}$ introduced by [Lemmas 4.3](#) and [4.4](#) trivially satisfies (E_1) .

Then, using $g_{ij}g_{ji} = 1$, (E_1) with indices ijk is simply the cyclic relation $\frac{g_{ij}(k)}{g_{ij}} \frac{g_{jk}(i)}{g_{jk}} \frac{g_{ki}(j)}{g_{ki}} = 1$. ■

Corollary 4.3. *The \emptyset -closed \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,\emptyset,<)}$ can be factorized out by \emptyset -multiplicative covariance, as described by [Proposition 4.2](#).*

Proposition 4.4. *Any (\emptyset) -exact (\emptyset) -multiplicative 2-form is (\emptyset) -closed.*

Remark 4.2. Under the assumption that, for any $(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,<)$, the non-zero function α_{ij} is a holomorphic function of the variable λ in a simply connected domain of \mathbb{C}^n , there exists a multiplicative analog of the Poincaré lemma for differential forms, the so-called multiplicative Poincaré lemma. It enunciates that the reciprocal of [Proposition 4.4](#) is also true, that is: a multiplicative 2-form $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,<)}$ is exact, if and only if it is closed [\[13\]](#). This directly implies that the multiplicative covariance of [Proposition 4.2](#) coincides under this assumption with the twist covariance of [Proposition 2.1](#).

In particular, if $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{N}_n^*$, i.e. if the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* only contain free indices, a \emptyset -closed \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form is a closed multiplicative 2-form, and then is exact, which is the case e.g. for (weak) Hecke-type solutions of [DQYBE](#)⁵. In this case, by analogy with differential forms, the closed multiplicative 2-form $(\alpha_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2,<)}$ will be refereed as a gauge 2-form, since it can

⁵For more details, see Subsection [5.5](#).

universally be factorized out thanks to Proposition 2.1, in the sense that it is representation-independent.

Considering the general problem, we do not succeed to solve whether or not any \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form is \mathcal{D} -exact. However, as we will see in the proof of the following proposition, it does not really matter in practice, since the notion of \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance is actually the minimal main tool allowing to achieve the characterization of the decoupled R -matrices.

The issue which therefore remains is to get a general classification of \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-forms, when the \mathcal{D} -classes have a non-trivial structure. Note that if the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* is split into *two* \mathcal{D} -classes any \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form is \mathcal{D} -closed, since no cyclic relation exists.

Proposition 4.5. *Any R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, characterized by a block-upper triangular reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R with two or more triangular blocks, is \mathcal{D} -multiplicatively reducible to a decoupled R -matrix, and vice versa.*

Proof. This results from successive implementations of Proposition 2.2.

Assuming $s \geq 2$, let $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$ and consider the solutions of system (S) restricted to the subsets \mathbb{K}_q and $\mathbb{K}_{q'}$. According to Proposition 2.3, matrix elements of the R -matrix with both indices either in the subset \mathbb{K}_q or in the subset $\mathbb{K}_{q'}$ realize a contraction-type solution of a lower-dimensional, more precisely of a N_q -dimensional or $N_{q'}$ -dimensional DQYBE. Due to the block-upper triangularity, the only remaining non-zero matrix elements are the d -coefficients d_{ij} , with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$.

Lemma 4.3 now solves this issue, for any pair of labels $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$. Indeed, Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4, and Proposition 4.3 prove the existence of a \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$, such that

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}} g_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad d_{ji} = \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}} g_{ji}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'},$$

where $\Sigma_{qq'}$ is a non-zero constant, or

$$d_{ij} = g_{ij} d_{ij}^0 \quad \text{and} \quad d_{ji} = g_{ji} d_{ji}^0, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)},$$

where the functions d_{ij}^0 and d_{ji}^0 are 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus \mathbb{K}_q$. Moreover, from Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, the Δ -coefficients $\Delta_{ii'}$, with $i, i' \in \mathbb{K}_q$, are also 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus \mathbb{K}_q$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$.

From Proposition 4.3 and its corollary, the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$ is \mathcal{D} -closed, and then can precisely be factorized out by the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance. This brings, on the one hand, the d -coefficients d_{ij} , with $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$ and $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$, to be equal to an overall block-pair dependent constant $\sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}}$, and, on the other hand, the d -coefficient d_{ij} to be equal to d_{ij}^0 , for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$.

To summarize, any solution of DQYBE defined by its block-upper triangular reduced Δ -incidence matrix \mathcal{M}_R is necessarily \mathcal{D} -multiplicatively covariant to a multiply decoupled R -matrix obtained from successive applications of Proposition 2.2. But this proposition shows that such decoupled R -matrices are also solutions of DQYBE. The reciprocal is obvious. ■

Corollary 4.4. *It is therefore relevant to focus our discussion of solutions of system (S) to the cases ii and iii of Corollary 3.6, where the indices $i, j \in \mathbb{K}_q$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and $N_q \geq 2$.*

4.3 Sum and determinant

In this section, as stated in the following fundamental result, the functions S_{ij} and Σ_{ij} are shown to be actually constant independent of indices i and j , as soon as the pair of indices (i, j) is

a \mathcal{D} -pair, depending then only on the subset \mathbb{K}_q , i.e. only on the label q . Moreover, they actually parametrize the set of solutions of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , to be specified later.

Theorem 4.1 (inside a set \mathbb{K}_q of Δ -classes). *There exist a constant S_q and a non-zero constant Σ_q such that*

$$S_{ij} = S_q \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{ij} = \Sigma_q, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)};$$

referred as the “sum” and the “determinant” in the subset \mathbb{K}_q .

Moreover, denoting $D_q = \sqrt{S_q^2 + 4\Sigma_q}$ the “discriminant” in the subset \mathbb{K}_q , there exists a family of $\sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} (n_0^{(p)} + l_p)$ signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ such that

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \frac{S_q + \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} D_q}{2}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{K}_q. \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. If $n = 2$, i.e. if $\mathbb{N}_n^* = \mathbb{K}_q = \{i, j\}$, the theorem is a direct corollary of the proof of Lemma 4.4 and (4.1).

Assuming that $n \geq 3$, the proof of Lemma 4.4 and (4.1) shows that the functions S_{ij} and Σ_{ij} are 1-periodic in the variables λ_i, λ_j and λ_k , with $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^* \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$. If $N_q = 2$, i.e. if $\mathbb{K}_q = \{i, j\}$, the proof of the theorem ends.

The proof goes now in three steps.

1. Periodicity. Assuming that $N_q \geq 3$, it becomes possible to introduce a third index $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{i, j\}$. Two symmetrical possibilities $k \mathcal{D} i$ or $k \mathcal{D} j$ are to be considered. Indeed, ad absurdum, $k \mathcal{D} i$ and $k \mathcal{D} j$ leads to the contradiction $i \mathcal{D} j$.

- If $k \mathcal{D} j$, any d -coefficient involving one of the indices i, k and the index j is non-zero. Moreover, since $i, k \in \mathbb{K}_q$, $\Delta_{ik} \neq 0$ or $\Delta_{ki} \neq 0$. Without loss of generality, it is possible to assume that $\Delta_{ik} \neq 0$, the case $\Delta_{ki} \neq 0$ being treated similarly by exchanging the indices i and k . Hence (E_4) and (E_5) both with indices ijk give

$$\Delta_{ij}(k) \Delta_{jk} + \Delta_{ik} \Delta_{ji}(k) = \Delta_{ik} \Delta_{jk}, \quad (E'_4)$$

and

$$\Delta_{ij}(k) \Delta_{jk} + \Delta_{ik}(j) \Delta_{kj} = \Delta_{ik}(j) \Delta_{ij}(k). \quad (E'_5)$$

From Proposition 4.1 (when $k \mathcal{D} i$) and from Lemma 4.2 (when $k \mathcal{D} j$), the function Δ_{ik} is 1-periodic in the variable λ_j . Then, by the subtraction $(E'_4) - (E'_5)$, we get that

$$\Delta_{ik} \{S_{ij}(k) - S_{kj}\} = 0.$$

From which we deduce that $S_{ij}(k) = S_{kj}$. However, we have seen that the function S_{kj} is 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , since $k \mathcal{D} j$. The function S_{ij} is thus also 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus (\{i\} \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$. Moreover, we obtain that

$$S_{kj} = S_{ij}$$

and

$$\Sigma_{kj} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} - S_{kj}\} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} - S_{ij}\} = \Sigma_{ij}, \quad \forall (k, j) \in (\mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{i\})^{(2, \mathcal{D})}.$$

- If $k \not\mathcal{D} i$, the previous reasoning is symmetrically done, exchanging the indices i and j . This yields that the function S_{ij} is 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \{j\})$, and

$$S_{ik} = S_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{ik} = \Sigma_{ij}, \quad \forall (i, k) \in (\mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{j\})^{(2, \mathcal{D})}.$$

If $\mathbb{I}(j) = \{j\}$, or if $\mathbb{I}(i) = \{i\}$, the functions S_{ij} and Σ_{ij} are thus in particular respectively 1-periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \setminus \{i\}$ or $k \in \mathbb{I}(j) \setminus \{j\}$, from application of the first or the second previous point, and then are constant from above.

Assuming that $|\mathbb{I}(i)| \geq 2$ and $|\mathbb{I}(j)| \geq 2$, both previous points apply, implying that the functions S_{ij} and Σ_{ij} are actually 1-periodic in variable λ_k , with $k \in (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)) \setminus \{i, j\}$, and then are constant in this case too. This ends the proof of the periodicity property expressed in the theorem.

2. Existence of S_q and Σ_q . Always under the assumption that $N_q \geq 3$, Step 1 has been seen to justify the existence of a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i', j') \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$, distinct from the \mathcal{D} -pair (i, j) . Since these two \mathcal{D} -pairs are distinct, it is always possible to impose that $i' \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{i, j\}$. This suggests to rather adopt the notation (k, j') , where $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus \{i, j\}$.

- If $j' \in \{i, j\}$, then $k \not\mathcal{D} j' \not\mathcal{D} i'$, where we define the index $i' \in \{i, j\}$ so that $\{i', j'\} = \{i, j\}$. From Step 1, if $j' = j$, the case $j' = i$ being treated similarly by exchanging the indices i and j , we directly deduce that $S_{kj'} = S_{j'i'} = S_{ij}$ and $\Sigma_{kj'} = \Sigma_{ij}$.

If $k \mathcal{D} i'$, the pairs of indices (k, j') and (j', i') are the only \mathcal{D} -pairs in $\{i', j', k\}$.

On the contrary, if $k \not\mathcal{D} i'$, i.e. if $(i', j', k) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(3, \mathcal{D})}$, the pair of indices (k, i') has to be also considered. The result we have just obtained applies to the indices $k \not\mathcal{D} i' \not\mathcal{D} j'$, leading to the second needed set of equations $S_{ki'} = S_{ij}$ and $\Sigma_{ki'} = \Sigma_{ij}$.

In particular, if $N_q = 3$, i.e. if $\mathbb{K}_q = \{i, j, k\}$, the existence of the constant S_q is proved.

- Assuming that $N_q \geq 4$, since the first point of this reasoning already dealt with the case $j' \in \{i, j\}$, we can consider here without loss of generality the case $j' \notin \{i, j\}$.

However, since once more either $k \not\mathcal{D} i$ or $k \not\mathcal{D} j$, and either $j' \not\mathcal{D} i$ or $j' \not\mathcal{D} j$, there exists $j_1, j_2 \in \{i, j\}$, such that $k \not\mathcal{D} j_1$ and $j' \not\mathcal{D} j_2$. Defining the index $i_1 \in \{i, j\}$ so that $\{i_1, j_1\} = \{i, j\}$, then $j_2 \in \{i_1, j_1\}$.

If $j_2 = j_1$, then $k \not\mathcal{D} j' \not\mathcal{D} j_1 \not\mathcal{D} i_1$, and the first point of this reasoning applies successively to the subsets $\{k, j', j_1\}$ and $\{j', j_1, i_1\}$, implying that

$$S_{kj'} = S_{j'j_1} = S_{j_1i_1} = S_{ij} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma_{kj'} = \Sigma_{ij}.$$

If $j_2 = i_1$, then $k \not\mathcal{D} j' \not\mathcal{D} j_2 \not\mathcal{D} j_1$, and the first point of this reasoning applies successively to the subsets $\{k, j', j_2\}$ and $\{j', j_2, j_1\}$, implying that

$$S_{kj'} = S_{j'j_2} = S_{j_2j_1} = S_{ij} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Sigma_{kj'} = \Sigma_{ij}.$$

This implies that there exists two constants $S_q = S_{ij}$ and $\Sigma_q = \Sigma_{ij}$, such that

$$S_{i'j'} = S_q \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_{i'j'} = \Sigma_q, \quad \forall (i', j') \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})},$$

ending the proof of the first part of the theorem.

3. Existence of $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$. The previous two steps now imply, from (4.1), that the family of constants $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, S_q and Σ_q satisfy the following quadratic equation

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^2 - S_q \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \Sigma_q = 0. \tag{4.2'}$$

From which we deduce the existence of a sign $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \in \{\pm\}$ for each of the $\sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} (n_0^{(p)} + l_p)$ \mathcal{D} -classes $\mathbb{I}(i) \subseteq \mathbb{K}_q$. ■

Remark 4.3. We have to insist on the fact that (4.2') does not impose that the constant $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ and the sign $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ to be independent from the \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}(i)$. Considering a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$, $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ and $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)}$ are solutions of (4.2'), which is equivalent to $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \pm \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}$, and does not indeed constrain the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$. This remark will be crucial later to distinguish between Hecke, weak Hecke and non-Hecke type solutions⁶.

4.4 Inside a Δ -class

This section will present in details the explicit resolution of system (S) restricted to any Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p , with $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, of the subset \mathbb{K}_q . Case **i** of Corollary 3.6 being already solved in Theorem 4.1 thanks to Proposition 4.1, we have to focus on case **ii**, in which any pair of indices (i, j) under study is a \mathcal{D} -pair. In general, the solution will be parametrized by the values of the sum S_q and the constant $T_q = \frac{D_q - S_q}{D_q + S_q} \in \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$, in addition with the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$. More precisely we will see that three cases are to be distinguished.

Remark 4.4. The quantity T_q is well defined and is non-zero, for any constants S_q and $\Sigma_q \neq 0$ (since, by construction, $D_q = \sqrt{S_q^2 + 4\Sigma_q} \neq \pm S_q$). Moreover, $S_q = 0$ if and only if $T_q = 1$.

When $S_q \neq 0$, there exists $t_q = \frac{D_q}{S_q} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\pm 1\}$ such that $T_q = -\frac{1-t_q}{1+t_q} = -\frac{1-|t_q|^2 - 2i\Im(t_q)}{|1+t_q|^2} \in \mathbb{C}^*$, where the limit $|t_q| \rightarrow \infty$, or equivalently the limit $S_q \rightarrow 0$, exists. We then deduce that $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$, if and only if $t_q \in]-1, 1[$.

For later purpose, when $S_q \neq 0$ (when $T_q \neq 1$), we also introduce the non-zero constants A_q and B_q , viewed as functions of T_q , defined as

$$A_q = \begin{cases} \log(T_q) & \text{if } T_q \notin \mathbb{R}_-^*, \\ \log(-T_q) - i\pi & \text{if } T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad B_q = \frac{S_q + D_q}{2} = \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q}},$$

where the principal value of the function $\log: \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}_- \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is used when needed. When, $S_q = 0$, the constant B_q can also be defined, and is equal to $\sqrt{\Sigma_q}$.

Before beginning the resolution, we need to introduce the following technical lemma.

Lemma 4.5 (multiplicative shift). *Let $A \in \mathbb{C}$, $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$ and a family of non-zero functions $(\beta_j)_{j \in \mathbb{I}(i)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, and 1-periodic in any other variable, such that, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$ and $j' \in \mathbb{I}(i) \setminus \{j\}$*

$$\beta_j(j) = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_j \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_j(j') = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{j'}. \quad (4.3)$$

Then, there exists a non-zero constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ such that, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$

$$\beta_j = \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad (4.3')$$

where we define the variable $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i)} \lambda_k$.

Proof. The case $A = 0$ being trivial, we will focus on the case $A \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

If $|\mathbb{I}(i)| = 1$, i.e. $\mathbb{I}(i) = \{i\}$, (4.3) reduces to $\beta_i(i) = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_i$. Hence there exists a non-zero function f_i , such that $\beta_i = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\lambda_i} f_i$, and the proof of the lemma ends.

⁶For more details, see Subsection 5.5, and particularly Propositions 5.6 and 5.7.

Assuming that $|\mathbb{I}(i)| \geq 2$, from (4.3), for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i) \setminus \{i\}$, we deduce that $\beta_i(j) = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_j = \beta_j(j)$, i.e. $\beta_i = \beta_j$. Hence there exists a non-zero function $\beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, and 1-periodic in any other variable, such that

$$\beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \beta_j, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{I}(i).$$

From (4.3), the function $\beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ satisfies

$$\beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}(j) = e^{A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{I}(i). \quad (4.3'')$$

We now define the function $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, and 1-periodic in any other variable as $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = e^{-A\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$. From (4.3''), we directly deduce that $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ is now periodic in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, and then is constant. ■

This result possesses an obvious linear limit.

Lemma 4.6 (additive shift). *Let $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$ and a family of functions $(\beta_j)_{j \in \mathbb{I}(i)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, and 1-periodic in any other variable, such that, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$ and $j' \in \mathbb{I}(i) \setminus \{j\}$*

$$\beta_j(j) = \beta_j + \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_j(j') = \beta_{j'} + \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}. \quad (4.4)$$

Then, there exists a constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ such that, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$

$$\beta_j = \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}. \quad (4.4')$$

Proof. Let $a \in \mathbb{C}$ and introduce, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, the function of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$

$$\beta_j^a = e^{a\beta_j}.$$

By construction, the family of functions $(\beta_j^a)_{j \in \mathbb{I}(i)}$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 4.5. Hence, there exists a non-zero constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a$ such that

$$\beta_j^a = \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a = e^{a\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{I}(i).$$

However, for any $j \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, the function $a \mapsto \beta_j^a$ is holomorphic on \mathbb{C} , and then as well as the functions $a \mapsto \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a$ and $a \mapsto f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a$. These three functions admit a Taylor expansion in the neighborhood of 0. In particular, there exists a constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \frac{d}{da} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^a|_{a=0}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_j^a &= f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0 + a\beta_j + o(a) = f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0 + a(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}) + o(a) \\ \Rightarrow \quad \beta_j &= \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \beta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}. \end{aligned} \quad \blacksquare$$

We now enunciate the fundamental result of the resolution in any Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p as well as in Theorems 4.4 and 5.1, as justified by the special treatment of Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

Theorem 4.2 (trigonometric behavior). *Assuming that $S_q \neq 0$, i.e. $T_q \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\}$, there exist a family of $n_0^{(p)} + l_p$ non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ (with the convention that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 1$), and a \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \neq, <)}}$, such that the solution of system (S) restricted to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p is given by the following expressions*

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p;$$

$$\Delta_{ij}((\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)}) = \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})$$

and

$$d_{ij} = g_{ij}\{B_q - \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}\}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}.$$

Proof. 1. Diagonal Δ -coefficients. From (4.2), if we adopt for a time the notations $A_q^\pm = \log(\pm T_q)$, where the exponent “ \pm ” means respectively that $T_q \notin \mathbb{R}_+^*$ or $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{S_q}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} &= \frac{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}D_q - S_q}{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}D_q + S_q} = T_q^{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} = \pm e^{A_q^\pm \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \\ \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} &= \frac{S_q}{1 \mp e^{A_q^\pm \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}} = \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}}. \end{aligned}$$

For the rest of the article, we will omit to make the explicit split between the cases $T_q \notin \mathbb{R}_+^*$ and $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, unless otherwise stated. If $n_p = 1$ or if the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p is reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class (cf. Proposition 4.1), the proof of the theorem ends here (cf. case **i** of Corollary 3.6).

2. Off-diagonal Δ -coefficients. Assuming that $n_p \geq 2$ and that \mathbb{J}_p is not reduced to a \mathcal{D} -class, there exists a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$. Let $(i', j') \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$ be a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices such that $(i', j') \in \mathbb{I}(i) \times \mathbb{I}(j)$. From Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, only the dependence in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, of the function $\Delta_{i'j'}$ remains to be determined. To this end, $(F'_1) \Leftrightarrow (F'_2)$ with indices $i'j'$ is re-written, since $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)} \neq 0$, as

$$\frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{\Delta_{i'j'}(i')} - 1 = \left\{ 1 - \frac{S_q}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \right\} \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{\Delta_{i'j'}} = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{\Delta_{i'j'}} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\Delta_{i'j'}(i)} = \frac{e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}}{\Delta_{i'j'}} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}.$$

Denoting $\beta_{i'j'} = \frac{S_q}{\Delta_{i'j'}} - 1 = \frac{\Delta_{j'i'}}{\Delta_{i'j'}} \neq 0$, we deduce that

$$\beta_{i'j'}(i') = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \frac{S_q}{\Delta_{i'j'}} + \frac{S_q}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} - 1 = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{i'j'},$$

and by symmetry

$$\beta_{i'j'}(j') = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'j'}.$$

- If $|\mathbb{I}(j)| = 1$, i.e. if $\mathbb{I}(j) = \{j\}$, the only \mathcal{P} -pairs to consider are (i', j) , for any $i' \in \mathbb{I}(i)$. From above, the function $\beta_{i'j}$ satisfies

$$\beta_{i'j}(i') = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{i'j} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_{i'j}(j) = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'j}.$$

- If $|\mathbb{I}(j)| \geq 2$, i.e. if $\mathbb{I}(j)$ is a \mathcal{D} -class, let $k \in \mathbb{I}(j)$ and $k' \in \mathbb{I}(j) \setminus \{k\}$. Since $k' \not\mathcal{P} i' \not\mathcal{P} k$, for any $i' \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, we have

$$\beta_{i'k}(k) = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'k} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_{i'k'}(k') = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'k'}.$$

Moreover, (E'_4) can be used with indices $i'kk'$, and yields

$$\beta_{i'k}(k') = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'k'}. \quad (4.5)$$

In both cases, Lemma 4.5 is now applied to the family of functions $(\beta_{i'k})_{k \in \mathbb{I}(j)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$. Hence, there exists a non-zero function $\beta_{i'\mathbb{I}(j)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, such that, for any $i' \in \mathbb{I}(i)$

$$\beta_{i'j'} = e^{-A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \beta_{i'\mathbb{I}(j)} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_{i'\mathbb{I}(j)}(i') = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{i'\mathbb{I}(j)}, \quad \forall j' \in \mathbb{I}(j). \quad (4.6)$$

- If $|\mathbb{I}(i)| = 1$, i.e. if $\mathbb{I}(i) = \{i\}$, the only \mathcal{D} -pairs to consider are (i, j') , for any $j' \in \mathbb{I}(j)$. From above, the function $\beta_{i\mathbb{I}(j)}$ satisfies

$$\beta_{i\mathbb{I}(j)}(i) = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{i\mathbb{I}(j)}.$$

- If $|\mathbb{I}(i)| \geq 2$, let $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$ and $k' \in \mathbb{I}(i) \setminus \{k\}$. The previous reasoning ensures the existence of a non-zero function $\beta_{k\mathbb{I}(j)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, which satisfies (4.6). Moreover, the exchange of the indices i and j , as well as the indices i' and j' in (4.5) yields

$$\beta_{k\mathbb{I}(j)}(k') = e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} \beta_{k'\mathbb{I}(j)},$$

where the symmetry relation $\beta_{i'j'} = \frac{1}{\beta_{j'i'}}$ is used, for any $(i', j') \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D})} \mid (i', j') \in \mathbb{I}(i) \times \mathbb{I}(j)$.

In both cases, Lemma 4.5 applies once more to the family of functions $(\beta_{k\mathbb{I}(j)})_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i)}$ of the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i)$, ensuring the existence of the non-zero constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$ such that

$$\beta_{i'j'}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) = e^{A_q(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}, \quad \forall (i', j') \in \mathbb{I}(i) \times \mathbb{I}(j).$$

Finally, this implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{ij}((\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)}) &= \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})}} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} \\ &= \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}), \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D})}; \end{aligned}$$

where, as in the second point above, by symmetry, $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} f_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)} = 1$.

3. Existence of the functions $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$. If $\mathbb{J}_p = \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, assuming that $i < j$, it is sufficient to set $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = 1$ and $f_{\mathbb{I}(j)} = \frac{1}{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}}$.

Assuming that $\mathbb{J}_p \neq \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, let $k \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$, i.e. $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(3, \mathcal{D})}$. (E'_4) can be used with indices ijk , and yields, by linear independence of the functions $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \mapsto e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}}$ and $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(k)} \mapsto e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(k)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(k)}}$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)}} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(k)}} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)}} \Leftrightarrow f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)} f_{\mathbb{I}(k)\mathbb{I}(j)} = f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}.$$

This second set of equations reduces the number of independent constants to the choice of a family of $2(l_p + n_0^{(p)})$ non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{J}})_{\mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$, for any fixed \mathcal{D} -class \mathbb{I} , for example $\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})$, where $i_{\min} = \min \mathbb{J}_p$. The first set of equations $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} f_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)} = 1$ reduces this number by half. The family of $l_p + n_0^{(p)}$ non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ (fixed by $f_{\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})} = 1$ and $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \frac{1}{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})}}$, for any $i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \{i_{\min}\}$) satisfies the expected properties.

4. d-coefficients. Setting $B_q = \frac{S_q}{1 - e^{A_q}} = B_{ij}$, for any \mathcal{D} -pair $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$, Lemma 4.4 and Proposition 4.3 insure the existence of a \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$ such that $d_{ij} = g_{ij} d_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^0$, where $d_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^0 = B_q - \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$.

Reciprocally, it is straightforward to check that the family of constants $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ and the family of functions $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}, \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}, d_{ij}, d_{ji})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D})}}$ are indeed solutions of system (S) restricted to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p . Note in particular that, as mentioned in the remark of Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4, the family of functions $(d_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$ obeys (E_1) . The set of solutions of system (S) restricted to any Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p is exactly parametrized by the giving of the constants S_q , Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ and the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$. ■

Remark 4.5. Because we use the principal value of the logarithm function, if $T_q \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\} \cup \mathbb{R}_-^*$ then $\Im(A_q) = \arg(T_q) \in]-\pi, \pi[$, and if $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$, then $\Im(A_q) = -\pi$. Therefore, if $T_q \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\} \cup \mathbb{R}_-^*$, the function $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{A_q \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$ can be periodic of any period strictly greater than 2, but cannot be 2-periodic (since $A_q \neq 0$, the period is greater than 2). This happens if and only if $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$, in which case can arise 2-periodic trigonometric functions such as $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{i\pi \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$.

Moreover, Theorem 4.2 justifies the choosing of the quantity A_q , through the choosing of a particular complex logarithm. The expressions obtained for the solutions are indeed independent of this choice. Strictly speaking, $\Im(A_q)$ may be a priori defined up to 2π . However, for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the function $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{2i\pi k \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$ is 1-periodic in any variable. Remembering that “constant quantity” means in fact “1-periodic function in any variable”, it can be re-absorbed in each constant of the family $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ by multiplying each one by the function $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{-2i\pi k (\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)})}$. In particular, this preserves the convention $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 1$.⁷ Then, the universal covering of \mathbb{C}^* by the Riemann surface $\mathbb{S} = \{(z, \theta) \in \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{R} \mid \theta - \arg(z) \in 2\pi\mathbb{Z}\}$, associated with the logarithm function $\log_{\mathbb{S}}: (z, \theta) \in \mathbb{S} \mapsto \log |z| + i\theta$, allows to naturally continuously extend expressions of Theorem 4.2, viewed as functions of T_q , to the surface \mathbb{S} . This can be done as above by multiplying each constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, viewed as a function of $T_q \in \mathbb{S}$, by the function $T_q \in \mathbb{S} \mapsto e^{i(\theta - \arg(T_q))(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)})}$, which is 1-periodic in any variable, for any $T_q \in \mathbb{S}$.

Theorem 4.3 (rational behavior). *Assuming that $S_q = 0$, i.e. $T_q = 1$, there exist a family of $n_0^{(p)} + l_p$ constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ (with the convention that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 0$), and a \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$, such that the solution of system (S) restricted to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p is given by the following expressions*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} &= \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \sqrt{\Sigma_q}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p; \\ \Delta_{ij}((\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)}) &= -\Delta_{ji}(\{\lambda_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)}) = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) = -\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$d_{ij} = g_{ij} \{B_q - \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}\}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}.$$

Proof. The proof of Theorem 4.2 to compute the functions $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$ and d_{ij} , for any $i, j \in \mathbb{J}_p$ can be directly adapted here, since the family of constants $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ are obviously obtained from (4.2). If $n_p = 1$ or if the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p is reduced to a \mathcal{D} -class (cf. Proposition 4.1), the proof of the theorem ends here (cf. case **i** of Corollary 3.6).

Assuming that $n_p \geq 2$ and that \mathbb{J}_p is not reduced to a \mathcal{D} -class, there exists a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$. Let $(i', j') \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})}$ be a \mathcal{P} -pair of indices such that $(i', j') \in \mathbb{I}(i) \times \mathbb{I}(j)$. From Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2, only the dependence in the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, of the function $\Delta_{i'j'}$ remains to be determined. To this end, $(F'_1) \Leftrightarrow (F'_2)$ with indices $i'j'$ is re-written, since $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} \neq 0$ and denoting $h_{ij} = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{\Delta_{ij}} = -\beta_{ji}$, as

$$h_{ij}(i) = h_{ij} + \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \quad \text{and} \quad h_{ij}(j) = h_{ij} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)},$$

thanks to the equality $S_q = \Delta_{ij} + \Delta_{ji} = 0$. Moreover, for any $k \in \mathbb{I}(j)$ and any $k' \in \mathbb{I}(j) \setminus \{j\}$, (E'_4) can be used with indices $i'kk'$, and yields

$$\beta_{i'k}(k') = \beta_{i'k'} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)},$$

⁷Such manipulation will be also used in the proof of Propositions 5.2 and 5.3.

the exact correspondent of (4.5), to which we apply Lemma 4.6. We deduce the existence of a constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$, such that

$$\beta_{i'j'}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) = \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}, \quad \forall (i', j') \in \mathbb{I}(i) \times \mathbb{I}(j).$$

Finally, this implies that

$$\Delta_{ij}((\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)}) = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}} = \Delta_{ij}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}), \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \emptyset)},$$

where, as above, by symmetry, $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} = -f_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}$. If $\mathbb{J}_p = \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, assuming that $i < j$, it is sufficient to set $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = 0$ and $f_{\mathbb{I}(j)} = -f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$.

Assuming that $\mathbb{J}_p \neq \mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j)$, let $k \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus (\mathbb{I}(i) \cup \mathbb{I}(j))$, i.e. $(i, j, k) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \emptyset)}$. Hence (E'_4) can be used with indices ijk , and yields, by linear independence of the functions $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \mapsto \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}$ and $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(k)} \mapsto \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(k)}$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)}} + \frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(k)}} = \frac{1}{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)}} \Leftrightarrow f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(k)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(k)\mathbb{I}(j)} = f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}.$$

This second set of equations reduces the number of independent constants to the choice of a family of $2(l_p + n_0^{(p)} - 1)$ constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{J}})_{\mathbb{I}, \mathbb{J} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$, for any fixed \mathcal{D} -class \mathbb{I} , for example $\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})$, where $i_{\min} = \min \mathbb{J}_p$. The family $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ defined as $f_{\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})} = 0$ and $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = -f_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(i_{\min})}$, for any $i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \{i_{\min}\}$, yields the expected result, the rest of the proof being identical to the proof of Theorem 4.2. \blacksquare

4.5 Inside a subset \mathbb{K}_q

We now end the resolution of system (S) by solving case **iii** of Corollary 3.6. Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, and consider a subset $\mathbb{K}_q = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \mathbb{J}_p$ such that $r_q \geq 2$, the case $r_q = 1$ being already treated in

Theorems 4.2 and 4.3. We now have to determine the cross-terms between two distinct Δ -classes. This is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 4.4 (trigonometric behavior). *Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that $r_q \geq 2$. Then, there exist two non-zero constant S_q and Σ_q , a family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, a family of non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ (with the convention that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 1$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$), and a \emptyset -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \emptyset, <)}}$, such that the R -matrix, solution of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} R^{(q)} &= \sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} R_p^{(q)} + S_q \sum_{(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}} \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\Sigma_q} \sum_{(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}} \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}} \{g_{ij}e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + g_{ji}e_{jj} \otimes e_{ii}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where the family of matrices $(R_q^{(p)}, (R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q, p)})_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p})$ is defined, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, as

$$\begin{aligned} R_p^{(q)} &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p} R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q, p)} + \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \emptyset)}} \{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} + d_{ij}e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj}\} \\ &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p} R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q, p)} + \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \emptyset)}} \{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}(e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} - g_{ij}e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj})\} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}(e_{ji} \otimes e_{ij} - g_{ji}e_{jj} \otimes e_{ii})\} + B_q \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\not\prec)}} \{g_{ij}e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + g_{ji}e_{jj} \otimes e_{ii}\},$$

and

$$R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)} = \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{|\mathbb{I}(i)|} \sum_{j,j' \in \mathbb{I}(i)} e_{jj'} \otimes e_{j'j}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p.$$

Remark 4.6. In this notation, the exponent “ \cdot ” has to be chosen to appropriately specify the size of the matrices $R_p^{(q)}$ or $R^{(q)}$. According to Proposition 2.3, there are three possibilities for the matrix $R_p^{(q)}$

- if “ $\cdot = \mathbb{J}_p$ ”, then $R_p^{(q)}$ is a solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_{n_p}(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE, which is the contraction to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p of a R -matrix, solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE or the $\mathcal{G}l_{N_q}(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE;
- if “ $\cdot = \mathbb{K}_q$ ”, then $R_p^{(q)}$ is the restriction to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p of a solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_{N_q}(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE, which is the contraction to the subset \mathbb{K}_q of a R -matrix, solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE;
- if “ $\cdot = (n)$ ”, then $R_p^{(q)}$ is the restriction to the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p of a R -matrix, solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE.

Similarly, there are two possibilities for the matrix $R^{(q)}$

- if “ $\cdot = \mathbb{K}_q$ ”, then $R^{(q)}$ is a solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_{N_q}(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE, which is the contraction to the subset \mathbb{K}_q of a R -matrix, solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE;
- if “ $\cdot = (n)$ ”, then $R^{(q)}$ is the restriction to the subset \mathbb{K}_q of a R -matrix, solution of the $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE.

Proof. The existence of the constants S_q and Σ_q is insured by Theorem 4.1.

Assuming that $r_q \geq 2$, for any Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p , with $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, of the subset \mathbb{K}_q , Theorems 4.2 and 4.3 give the expressions of the constants of the family $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$ and the functions of the family $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}, d_{ij}, d_{ji})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\not\prec)}}$, depending on the signs of the family $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$, the constants of the family $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$, and the $\not\prec$ -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\not\prec,<)}}$. It remains to determine the “crossed” functions $(\Delta_{ij}, d_{ij}, d_{ji})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'} \mid (p,p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2,<)}}$ of the solutions of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q . We also need to specify the dependence of the $\not\prec$ -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\not\prec,<)}}$ on the variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{K}_q \setminus \mathbb{J}_p$, which is done in Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.

From Theorem 4.1, we have $\Delta_{ij} = S_q = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}$, for any $(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'} \mid (p,p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2,<)}$. This implies also that the constant S_q is non-zero (otherwise $\Delta_{ij} = S_q = 0$, for any $(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'} \mid (p,p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2,<)}$), which yields a contradiction with the construction of the subset \mathbb{K}_q .

The d -coefficients are deduced from the fact that $d_{ij}^0 = d_{ji}^0 = \sqrt{\Sigma_q}$ is a particular solution of $d_{ij}d_{ji} = \Sigma_q$, for any $(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'} \mid (p,p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2,<)}$, as in the proof of Theorem 4.2. This yields the expected result, the rest of the proof being almost identical.

Reciprocally, it is straightforward to check that the family of functions $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}, \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}, d_{ij}, d_{ji})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2,\not\prec)}}$ are indeed solutions of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q . The set of solutions of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q is exactly parametrized by the giving of the constants S_q , Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, and the $\not\prec$ -closed $\not\prec$ -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2,\not\prec,<)}}$. This concludes the proof of the theorem. \blacksquare

Remark 4.7. Let us first insist on the fact that the proof above has been seen to justify that assuming that $r_q \geq 2$ implies that $S_q \neq 0$, and then forbids the rational behavior. In particular, if the rational behavior is assumed, i.e. if $S_q = 0$, then $r_q = 1$, meaning that there exists a single label $p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ such that $\mathbb{K}_q = \mathbb{J}_p$.

A trigonometric R -matrix, solution of **DQYBE** restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , shows similitudes with a decoupled R -matrix presented in Proposition 2.2. As in this case, the d -coefficients d_{ij} and d_{ji} , for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}$, between two distinct subsets \mathbb{J}_p and $\mathbb{J}_{p'}$, with $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$, are given by an overall \mathbb{K}_q -dependent constant, up to \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance (cf. Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4). The coupling (with Δ -coefficients) between the subsets \mathbb{J}_p and $\mathbb{J}_{p'}$ is minimal, in the sense that the coupling part $\sum_{(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}} \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji}$ of the R -matrix is non-dynamical. It is interesting to note a similarity of upper-triangularity structure of this non-dynamical part of the dynamical R -matrix with the Yangian R -matrix $R_{\text{Yang}} = \sum_{i < j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji}$.

structure also appears in the non-dynamical operators $\{R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q, p)}\}_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p}$, describing the coupling inside any \mathcal{D} -class.

5 General solution and structure of the set of solutions

Given an ordered partition of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* as described in Theorem 3.1, Proposition 4.5 and Theorems 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 allow to directly write the general form of any solution of **DQYBE**, compatible with this partition, where the only parameters of the R -matrix not explicitly constructed is the \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$.

More precisely, we recall that Theorem 3.1 yields a first, set-theoretical, “parametrization” of the solutions of **DQYBE**, which is given in terms of an ordered partition of the indices set \mathbb{N}_n^* into the s ordered subsets $\{\mathbb{K}_q, q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*\}$, being unions of the Δ -classes $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$, and the ordered partition of each Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p into l_p \mathcal{D} -classes $\{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}$, either reduced to a single element (case of a \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}(i)$ reduced to a free index i) or non-trivial (case of \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}(i)$ generated by a non-free index i).

Theorem 5.1 (general R -matrices). *Let $n \geq 2$ and an ordered partition of the set \mathbb{N}_n^* . Then, there exist a family of constants $(S_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$ (with $S_q \neq 0$ if $r_q \geq 2$) two families of non-zero constants $(\Sigma_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$ and $(\Sigma_{qq'})_{(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^*(2, <)}$, a family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$, a family of non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$ (with the convention that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 0$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^* \mid r_q = 1$, and $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = 1$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^* \mid r_q \geq 2$), and a \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$, such that the R -matrix, solution of **DQYBE**, is given by*

$$R = \sum_{q=1}^s R^{(q)} + \sum_{(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^*(2, <)} \sqrt{\Sigma_{qq'}} \sum_{(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}} \{g_{ij} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)} + g_{ji} e_{jj}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ii}^{(n)}\}.$$

Let us now characterize the structure of the moduli space of **DQYBE**.

Putting aside the delicate issue of general \mathcal{D} -closed \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-forms, we see from Proposition 4.5 that the general solution of **DQYBE** is therefore built, up to the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance, in terms of solutions of **DQYBE** restricted to each subset \mathbb{K}_q together with cross-terms $(\Sigma_{qq'})_{(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^*(2, <)}$ between each pair of such subsets. This takes care of the interpretation of set-theoretical parameters $\{\mathbb{K}_q, q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*\}$ and c -number complex parameters $(\Sigma_{qq'})_{(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^*(2, <)}$ as defining irreducible components of decoupled R -matrices according to Proposition 2.2.

5.1 Continuity properties of the solutions with respect to the constants $(S_q, \Sigma_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$

Consider the family of c -number complex parameters $(S_q, \Sigma_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$. As seen in Theorems 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, the solution of system (S) restricted to any subset \mathbb{K}_q is essentially characterized by the constants S_q and $\Sigma_q \neq 0$, through the quantity $T_q \neq 0$, except for the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, the set of constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ and the \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$. We have particularly exhibited three cases to be distinguished

- i. Rational behavior: $S_q = 0$ and $T_q = 1$;
- ii. Trigonometric behavior (periodicity 2): $S_q \neq 0$ and $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$;
- iii. Trigonometric behavior (arbitrary periodicity strickly greater than 2): $S_q \neq 0$ and $T_q \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\} \cup \mathbb{R}_-^*$.

This naturally rises the question whether these three types of solutions are distinct or if it is possible to connect them one to each other, typically in this situation by continuity arguments. Such connections exist and are described by the two following propositions.

Let us immediately point out that the first two cases are clearly incompatible, and thus essentially different, in the sense that exploring the neighborhood of the dimensionless variable $\frac{S_q}{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}} = 0$ imposes equivalently to explore the neighborhood of $T_q = 1$, which cannot be asymptotically reached by points in \mathbb{R}_-^* . In other words, for any fixed $\Sigma_q \neq 0$, the quantity T_q viewed as a function of $\frac{S_q}{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}$ defined on \mathbb{C} is not continuous in 0, and solutions parameterized by $S_q = 0$ and $T_q = 1$ cannot be approached by solutions with $S_q \neq 0$ and $T_q \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$. The periodicity 2 of a trigonometric solution cannot then become infinite as required by the rational behavior.

Remark 5.1. From Corollary 4.2, the \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$ can be factorized out independently in each subset \mathbb{K}_q . In other words, the \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$ are non-relevant moduli to consider inside any fixed irreducible component. Hence, unless otherwise stated, we will assume in this section that $g_{ij} = 1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}$.

Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that $r_q = 1$, a solution (parametrized by the constants $S_q^0 = 0$, $\Sigma_q \neq 0$ and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^0)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , and a parameter $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

Proposition 5.1 (from trigonometric to rational). *There exists a solution (parametrized by the constants $S_q^\xi \neq 0$, Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^\xi)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , such that the solution with $S_q^0 = 0$ is the limit of the solution with $S_q^\xi \neq 0$, when $\xi \rightarrow 0$.*

In particular, if $T_q^\xi \notin \mathbb{R}_-^$, for any $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^*$, the piecewise solution (parametrized among others by the constants S_q^ξ and $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\xi)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$) is a continuous function of ξ on \mathbb{C} .*

Proof. Since $r_q = 1$, there exists an unique $p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ such that $\mathbb{K}_q = \mathbb{J}_p$. The idea of the proof is to Taylor expand each considered quantity in the neighborhood of $\xi = 0$, starting from S_q^ξ . Such expansion exists as soon as the quantity under study is a sufficiently regular function of $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ (or at least in a neighborhood of $\xi = 0$).

Let for example S_q^ξ a non-zero holomorphic function of ξ on \mathbb{C}^* (or at least in a neighborhood of $\xi = 0$), such that $S_q^\xi = S_q \xi + o(\xi)$, with $S_q = \frac{d}{d\xi} S_q^\xi|_{\xi=0} \neq 0$. Then, we deduce the following expansions

$$D_q^\xi = 2\sqrt{\Sigma_q}\{1 + o(\xi)\} \neq 0 \quad \text{or} \quad T_q^\xi = 1 - \frac{S_q}{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}\xi + o(\xi) \notin \mathbb{R}_-^*,$$

implying that

$$A_q^\xi = -\frac{S_q}{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}\xi + o(\xi).$$

Now, we reason similarly for the constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\xi)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$. We assume that their Taylor expansion in the neighborhood of $\xi = 0$ exists and stands, for any $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$,

$$f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\xi = 1 - f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0 \frac{S_q}{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}\xi + o(\xi).$$

(in particular, $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\xi = 1$, for any $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^*$, implies $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0 = 0$, and then we verify that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{K}_q)}^0 = 1$, as required by Theorem 4.3). Then, we deduce that, for any $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\xi = \frac{S_q^\xi}{1 - e^{A_q^\xi \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}} \xrightarrow{\xi \rightarrow 0} \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \sqrt{\Sigma_q} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0;$$

and, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\xi (\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) &= \frac{S_q^\xi}{1 - e^{A_q^\xi (\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\xi}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^\xi}} \\ &\xrightarrow{\xi \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)} + f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0 - f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^0} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^0 (\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}). \end{aligned}$$

The limit for d -coefficients is trivially deduced from above, for any \mathcal{D} -pair $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$. ■

Corollary 5.1. *Let $s \geq 2$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$. This proposition can be extended to any set $\bigcup_{a=1}^m \mathbb{K}_{q_a}$, where $r_{q_a} = 1$, for any $a \in \mathbb{N}_m^*$, providing that there exists a non-zero constant Σ_q , such that $\Sigma_{q_a} = \Sigma_{q_a q_b} = \Sigma_q$, for any $(a, b) \subseteq \mathbb{N}_m^{*(2, <)}$.*

Proof. The case $m = 1$ already being treated, let assume that $m \geq 2$. Since, from the remark of Theorem 4.4, there exists an unique $p_a \in \mathbb{N}_r^*$ such that $\mathbb{K}_{q_a} = \mathbb{J}_{p_a}$, the solution, parametrized (among others) by the constants $S_q^\xi \neq 0$, Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^\xi)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, of system (S) restricted to the subset $\mathbb{K}_q = \bigcup_{a=1}^n \mathbb{J}_{p_a}$ has the expected properties. The limit for coefficients in the family $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\xi, d_{ij}^\xi)_{(i,j) \in K_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}}$ are given by Proposition 5.1. The limit for the other Δ -coefficients is not problematic, since $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\xi = S_q \rightarrow 0 = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^0$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_{p_a} \times \mathbb{J}_{p_b}$, with $(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}_m^{*(2, <)}$, and the limit for d -coefficients is trivially deduced from above. ■

Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, a solution (parametrized by the constants $S_q^0 \neq 0$, Σ_q^0 , $T_q^0 = -\frac{1-t_q^0}{1+t_q^0} \in \mathbb{R}^*$, i.e. $t_q^0 = \frac{D_q^0}{S_q^0} \in]-1, 1[$, and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^0)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$) of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , and a parameter $\theta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 5.2 (from arbitrary periodicity to periodicity 2). *There exists a solution (parametrized by the constants $S_q^\theta \neq 0$, Σ_q^θ , $T_q^\theta = -\frac{1-t_q^\theta}{1+t_q^\theta} \notin \mathbb{R}^*$, i.e. $t_q^\theta = \frac{D_q^\theta}{S_q^\theta} \notin]-1, 1[$, and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$) of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , such that the solution with $T_q^0 \in \mathbb{R}_-^*$ is the limit of the solution with $T_q^\theta \notin \mathbb{R}_-^*$, when $\theta \rightarrow 0$.*

In particular, the piecewise solution (parametrized among others by the constants S_q^θ , Σ_q^θ and $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$) is a continuous function of θ on a neighborhood of 0 in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}^$.*

Proof. Let $t_q^0 \in]-1, 1[$. The proof consists in showing that the constants S_q^0 , Σ_q^0 and $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^0)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ parametrize a solution, characterized by $t_q^0 \in]-1, 1[$, which is the limit of a solution, to be precised, parametrized by the constants $S^\theta \neq 0$, Σ_q^θ and $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, and characterized by $t_q^\theta \notin]-1, 1[$, when $\theta \rightarrow 0$.

Let for example S_q^θ and Σ_q^θ two non-zero holomorphic functions of θ on a neighborhood of $\theta = 0$ in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$, such that $S_q^\theta = S_q^0 \left\{ 1 - \frac{\theta}{2it_q^0} + o(\theta) \right\}$ and $\Sigma_q^\theta = \Sigma_q^0 \left\{ 1 + \frac{(D_q^0)^2 + (S_q^0)^2}{4\Sigma_q^0} \frac{\theta}{t_q^0} + o(\theta) \right\}$. Then, using previous notation of the proof of Theorem 4.2, i.e. $A_q^0 = \log(-T_q^0) - i\pi = \log \frac{1-\theta_q^0}{1+\theta_q^0} - i\pi$, we Taylor expand the quantity

$$T_q^\theta = e^{A_q^0} \left\{ 1 - \frac{2\theta}{1 - (t_q^0)^2} + o(\theta) \right\} \notin \mathbb{R}_*^+.$$

From which, introducing the Heaviside function H , we deduce that

$$A_q^\theta = \log(T_q^\theta) = A_q^0 + 2i\pi H(\Im(\theta)) + o(1),$$

which does not converge in the general case when taking the limit $\theta \rightarrow 0$. However, it is possible to appropriately choose the functions $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, viewed as functions of θ , so that the constants $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ and the functions $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta)_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2,\emptyset)}}$ converge to the constants $(\Delta_{\mathbb{I}}^0)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ and the functions $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^0)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ in this limit. More precisely, we have that, for any $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\theta = \frac{S_q^\theta}{1 - e^{A_q^\theta \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}} = \frac{S_q^\theta}{1 - e^{A_q^0 \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}} e^{o(1)}} \xrightarrow{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{S_q^0}{1 - e^{A_q^0 \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0;$$

and, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\emptyset)}$, with $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta (\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) &= \frac{S_q^\theta}{1 - e^{A_q^\theta (\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\theta}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta}} \\ &= \frac{S_q^\theta}{1 - e^{A_q^0 (\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} e^{(2i\pi H(\Im(\theta)) + o(1))(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\theta}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Remarking that the function $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{-2i\pi H(\Im(t_q - \theta_q)) \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$ is 1-periodic in the variable $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, this prescribes a way to appropriately define the limit $t_q \rightarrow \theta_q$. As in the remark following Theorem 4.2, it is actually sufficient to consider constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\theta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, from which it is possible to factorize the non-continuous part $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \mapsto e^{-2i\pi H(\Im(\theta)) \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}$. Then, we will assume that there exist non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, which verify, for any $i \in \mathbb{J}_p$, with $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$,

$$f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\theta = e^{-2i\pi H(\Im(\theta))(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)})} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)},$$

where the constant $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ is a continuous function of $\theta \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}^*$ (or at least in a neighborhood of 0 in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}^*$), with the additional condition that $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}(\theta) \xrightarrow{\theta \rightarrow 0} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0$, for any $i \in \mathbb{K}_q$. In particular, we verify that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)}^\theta = f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)} = f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_p)}^0 = 1$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, as required by Theorem 4.2. This choice implies that, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2,\emptyset)}$, with $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$,

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta (\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}) = \frac{S_q^\theta}{1 - e^{A_q^0 (\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)} \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} e^{o(1)} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^\theta}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{S_q^0}{1 - e^{A_q^0(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)} - \epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(j)}\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)})} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^0}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^0}} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^0(\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(j)}).$$

If $r_q = 1$, as far as Δ -coefficients are concerned, the proof of the theorem ends here.

Assuming that $r_q \geq 2$, the limit for the other Δ -coefficients is not problematic, since $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} = S_q \rightarrow S_q^\theta = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}^\theta$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}$, with $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$.

The limit for d -coefficients is trivially deduced from above, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{D})}$. \blacksquare

It is therefore sufficient to consider the family of constants $(S_q, \Sigma_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$ as general parameters characterized by the case **iii** above, cases **i** and **ii** being independent limits thereof.

5.2 Scaling of solutions

Let us now examine the interpretation of the set-theoretical parameter identified with the specification of the ordered partition of any subset \mathbb{K}_q into Δ -classes $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$. There exists another kind of continuity property of the solutions, which relies on the freedom allowed by the choice of the constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$. This result brings to light the fact that the solution built on a subset \mathbb{K}_q such that $r_q = 1$, i.e. \mathbb{K}_q is reduced to a single Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p , is the elementary solution, in the sense that it can generate any other solution by a limit process of an adequate re-scaling of the constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$.

Let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that $r_q \geq 2$, a solution (parametrized by the constants $S_q \neq 0$, Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q and a parameter $\eta > 0$.

Proposition 5.3. *There exist a solution (parametrized by the constants S_q , Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^\eta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , such that $r_q^\eta = 1$ and that the solution with $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ is \mathcal{D} -multiplicatively reducible to the limit of the solution with $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\eta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$, up to a permutation of the indices in \mathbb{K}_q , when $\eta \rightarrow 0^+$.*

Proof. We first construct a permutation $\sigma_q: \mathbb{K}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{K}_q$, such that, after re-ordering, the subset \mathbb{K}_q is an ordered partition as required by Theorem 3.1 in the case of $r_q = 1$. We accordingly bring all free indices to the beginning of the subset. Introducing the ordered partition of the subset \mathbb{K}_q in free subsets and Δ -classes

$$\mathbb{K}_q = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \mathbb{J}_p = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \bigcup_{l=0}^{l_p} \mathbb{I}_l^{(p)},$$

this can be done by defining, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, the permutation $\sigma_q \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, whose support is a subset of \mathbb{K}_q , as

$$\sigma_q(i) = i - \sum_{\substack{p' \in \mathbb{P}_q \\ p' \leq p}} n_{p'} + n_p + \sum_{\substack{p' \in \mathbb{P}_q \\ p' \leq p}} n_0^{(p')} - n_0^{(p)}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)};$$

and

$$\sigma_q(i) = i + \sum_{\substack{p' \in \mathbb{P}_q \\ p' \geq p}} n_0^{(p')} - n_0^{(p)}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}.$$

Therefore, the subset \mathbb{K}_q can be written as the following ordered partition

$$\mathbb{K}_q^\sigma = \left(\bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \sigma_q(\mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}) \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \sigma_q(\mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}) \right),$$

where we recall that the exponent “ σ ” indicates that the permutation σ_q is applied. Moreover, the permutation σ_q respects the relation \mathcal{P} , meaning that the pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, <)}$ is a \mathcal{P} -pair, if and only if the pair of indices $(\sigma_q(i), \sigma_q(j)) \in (\mathbb{K}_q^\sigma)^2$ is a \mathcal{P} -pair.

Theorems 4.2 and 4.3 insure the existence of a full solution (parametrized by the constants S_q , Σ_q and $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}}, f_{\mathbb{I}}^\eta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q^\sigma\}}$, and the \mathcal{P} -closed \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij}^\eta)_{(i,j) \in (\mathbb{K}_q^\sigma)^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$ of system (S) restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , where the constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}}^\eta)_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q^\sigma\}}$ are defined, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, as

$$f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))}^\eta = \eta^{-p+p_q+1} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p.$$

In particular, we verify that $f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{K}_q)}^\eta = f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(\min \mathbb{K}_q))}^\eta = f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(\min \mathbb{J}_{p_q+1}))}^\eta = f_{\mathbb{I}(\min \mathbb{J}_{p_q+1})}^\eta = 1$, as required by Theorem 4.2. Therefore, by construction, we have, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$

$$\frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(j))}^\eta}{f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))}^\eta} = \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}}{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})};$$

and, for any $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$,

$$\frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))}^\eta}{f_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(j))}^\eta} = \eta^{p'-p} \frac{f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{f_{\mathbb{I}(j)}} \xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} 0, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}.$$

This directly implies the expected result, which is that, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$

$$\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(j))}^\eta = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})};$$

and, for any $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(j))}^\eta &\xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} S_q = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)\mathbb{I}(j)} \\ \Leftrightarrow \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(j))\mathbb{I}(\sigma_q(i))}^\eta &\xrightarrow{\eta \rightarrow 0^+} 0 = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(j)\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}. \end{aligned}$$

The limit for d -coefficients is trivially deduced from above, up to the multiplication by the \mathcal{P} -closed \mathcal{P} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{K}_q^{(2, \mathcal{P}, <)}}$, defined as, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$

$$g_{ij} = 1, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{P})};$$

and, for any $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q^{(2, <)}$

$$g_{ij} = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{B_q - S_q}, \quad g_{ji} = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma_q}}{B_q}, \quad \forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{J}_p \times \mathbb{J}_{p'}.$$

■

Remark 5.2. The construction of the scaled R -matrix in terms of the non-zero constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{K}_q\}}$ guarantees that the scaled R -matrix with multiple Δ -classes still preserves the fundamental feature that a \mathcal{D} -class is inside a single Δ -class, as shown in Proposition 3.5.

We conclude that the solution built on any ordered partition of any subset \mathbb{K}_q into Δ -classes $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ is obtained as the result of scaling procedure applied to a solution built on a single Δ -class $\mathbb{K}_q = \mathbb{J}_p$. The single Δ -class solution is then generic.

5.3 Re-parametrization of variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$

Here we propose an interpretation of the parameters $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$.

Proposition 5.4. *Let a R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), be parametrized (among others) by the set of constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$. Then, there exists a re-parametrization of the dynamical variable λ_k , for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, which eliminates this dependence.*

Proof. From Theorem 4.2 (when there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that the R -matrix, restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , has a trigonometric behavior, i.e. when $S_q \neq 0$) or Theorem 4.3 (when there exists $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ such that the R -matrix, restricted to the subset \mathbb{K}_q , has a rational behavior, i.e. when $S_q = 0$), it is manifest that these parameters can be respectively re-absorbed in a re-definition of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ as

$$\lambda_i \longrightarrow \lambda_i + \frac{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{|\mathbb{I}(i)|} \frac{\log_{\mathbb{S}}(f_{\mathbb{I}(i)})}{A_q} \quad \text{or} \quad \lambda_i \longrightarrow \lambda_i + \frac{\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{|\mathbb{I}(i)|} f_{\mathbb{I}(i)}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*.$$

Following the same argumentation as in the remark of Theorem 4.2 concerning the definition of the quantity A_q , this re-parametrization of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ (when the R -matrix has a trigonometric behavior) is indeed independent from the choice of the determination of the logarithm function, and of the choice of $\log(f_{\mathbb{I}(i)})$, when $f_{\mathbb{I}(i)} \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$. This justifies that the constants $(f_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$ should be advantageously seen as belonging to the Riemann surface \mathbb{S} , as well as the use of function $\log_{\mathbb{S}}$. ■

This re-parametrization of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ is the only one under which [DQYBE](#) is form-invariant, since it must preserve the translation $\lambda_i \longrightarrow \lambda_i + 1$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$. This is the reason why it will be referred as the canonical parametrization of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$. Moreover, the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$ cannot be re-absorbed in such a way, and represents a set of genuine relevant parameters of a generic solution of [DQYBE](#), to be interpreted in the next subsection.

To summarize, any R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), characterized by an ordered partition of the Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p into \mathcal{D} -classes $\{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}$, is built by juxtaposition following Theorem 3.1 and Proposition 4.5, and by \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance following Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, of solutions obtained by

- limit following Propositions 5.1 and 5.2,
- scaling following Proposition 5.3,
- re-parametrization of the dynamical variables following Proposition 5.4;

of a solution (parametrized by the non-zero constants S_p and Σ_p , the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{J}_p\}}$, and the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{J}_p^{(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}}$ of [DQYBE](#) on a single Δ -class \mathbb{J}_p .

5.4 Commuting operators

The form of a generic R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#) given by Theorem 5.1, allows to immediately bring to light a set of operators which commute with the R -matrix.

Proposition 5.5. *For any R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), the operator*

$$R_0 = \sum_{q=1}^s \sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}} R_i^{(q,p)} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{I}_0} \Delta_{ii} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ii}^{(n)}$$

together with the family of operators $(R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)})_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}, p \in \mathbb{P}_q | q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$ build a set of mutually commuting operators, commuting with the R -matrix.

Proof. 1. Mutual commutation. For any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$, we recall the formula

$$R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)} = \frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}}{|\mathbb{I}(i)|} \sum_{j,j' \in \mathbb{I}(i)} e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)}, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{J}_p.$$

For any $(i, j) \in (\mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}) \times (\mathbb{J}_{p'} \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p')}) \mid (i, j) \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^2$, with $q, q' \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and $(p, p') \in \mathbb{P}_q \times \mathbb{P}_{q'}$, it is straightforward to check that

$$[R_0, R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)}] = [R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)}, R_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^{(q',p')}] = 0.$$

This relies on the fact that the indices appearing in the sum defining the operator R_0 or $R_{\mathbb{I}(j)}^{(q',p')}$ do not appear in the sum defining the operator $R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)}$, because of the partitioning of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* .

2. Commutation with the R -matrix. This implies in particular that any operators of the family $(R_0, (R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)})_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}, p \in \mathbb{P}_q | q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*})$ commute with their sum, being the operator

$$R_0 + \sum_{q=1}^s \sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}} R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)} = \sum_{q=1}^s \sum_{p \in \mathbb{P}_q} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p} R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*} R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)}.$$

Remember now that a R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), is essentially the sum of three kinds of terms, which are the previous sum (containing all terms $\Delta_{jj'} e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)}$, when $j \mathcal{D} j'$), terms such as $\Delta_{jj'} e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)}$ and such as $d_{jj'} e_{jj}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj'}^{(n)}$, when $j \not\mathcal{D} j'$. It remains to check the commutativity of any operators of the family $(R_0, (R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)})_{i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}, p \in \mathbb{P}_q | q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*})$ with the second and third kind of terms appearing in the expression of a generic solution of [DQYBE](#).

To this end, let $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, $j, j' \in \mathbb{I}(i)$ and $(k, k') \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{P})}$. Here, for convenience, we allow for once to have an equality between two indices distinctly labelled. However, there are compatibility conditions to fulfil. For example, we can have $j = k$, but not at the same time $j' \neq k'$, otherwise $k \mathcal{D} k'$. Such considerations give directly that

$$(e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)})(e_{kk'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{k'k}^{(n)}) = (e_{kk'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{k'k}^{(n)})(e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)}) = 0$$

and

$$(e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)})(e_{kk}^{(n)} \otimes e_{k'k'}^{(n)}) = (e_{kk}^{(n)} \otimes e_{k'k'}^{(n)})(e_{jj'}^{(n)} \otimes e_{j'j}^{(n)}) = 0,$$

which yields, for any $i \in \mathbb{J}_p \setminus \mathbb{I}_0^{(p)}$, with $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}_q$

$$[R, R_0] = [R, R_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^{(q,p)}] = 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

5.5 (weak) Hecke and non-Hecke R -matrices

We recall that we have dropped any Hecke or weak Hecke condition in our derivation. Nevertheless such conditions will be shown to arise in connection with the choice of the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$, parametrizing any R -matrix.

Let us first give the definition for the (weak) Hecke condition following [\[14\]](#).

Definition 5.1 ((weak) Hecke condition).

- i. A R -matrix satisfies the Hecke condition with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, if the eigenvalues of the permuted R -matrix $\check{R} = PR$, P being the permutation operator of spaces V_1 and V_2 , are ϱ on the one-dimensional vector space $V_{ii} = \mathbb{C}e_i^{(n)} \otimes e_i^{(n)}$, for any index $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$, and $\varrho, -\kappa$ on the two-dimensional vector space $V_{ij} = \mathbb{C}e_i^{(n)} \otimes e_j^{(n)} \oplus \mathbb{C}e_j^{(n)} \otimes e_i^{(n)}$, for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, where $(e_i^{(n)})_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ is the canonical basis of the vector space $V = \mathbb{C}^n$.
- ii. A R -matrix satisfies the weak Hecke condition with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, if the minimal polynomial of the permuted matrix \check{R} is $\mu_{\check{R}}(X) = (X - \varrho)(X + \kappa)$.

Remark 5.3. A R -matrix, for which the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* is reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class is not strictly of (weak) Hecke-type with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, since in this case $\mu_{\check{R}}(X) = X - \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(1)}$. By language abuse, it can be considered as a degenerate weak Hecke-type R -matrix with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho = -\kappa = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(1)}$.

In the following, we will assume that the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* is not reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class, unless otherwise stated.

The classification of Hecke-type solutions of [DQYBE](#) is well known [\[13\]](#), whereas the classification of weak Hecke-type solutions of [DQYBE](#) remains unknown. Reference [\[14\]](#) presents two fundamental theorems treating separately trigonometric and rational cases. They stress that, according to the value of the parameter κ and up to gauge transformations and to additional trivial transformations, such as scalar multiplication, or global linear re-parametrization of the dynamical variable λ , there essentially exist two distinct types of R -matrices satisfying the Hecke condition, the so-called basic trigonometric ($\varrho = 1$ and $\kappa \neq 1$) and rational ($\varrho = \kappa = 1$) Hecke-type solutions.

Let $r \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$ and $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ be an ordered partition of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* into r Δ -classes. Using the canonical parametrization of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ of Proposition [5.4](#), by simple identification, these basic Hecke-type solutions are particular examples of solutions of [DQYBE](#) given by Theorems [4.2](#), [4.3](#), [4.4](#) and [5.1](#), as described in the following definitions.

Definition 5.2 (basic trigonometric and rational Hecke-type behavior).

- i. The basic trigonometric Hecke-type R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), with parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\}$, is, up to trivial transformations, a R -matrix, parametrized by
 - $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{N}_n^*$, i.e. \mathbb{N}_n^* does not contain any \mathcal{D} -classes;
 - $s = 1$, i.e. $\mathbb{N}_n^* = \mathbb{K}_1 = \bigcup_{p=1}^r \mathbb{J}_p$;
 - the non-zero constants $S_1 = \kappa - 1$, $\Sigma_1 = \kappa$ and $T_1 = \frac{1}{\kappa}$;
 - the signs $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \epsilon_i = -1$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$;
 - the multiplicative 2-form $g_{ij} = -1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \emptyset)}$.
- ii. The basic rational Hecke-type R -matrix, solution of [DQYBE](#), is, up to trivial transformations, a R -matrix, parametrized by
 - $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{N}_n^*$, i.e. \mathbb{N}_n^* does not contain any \mathcal{D} -classes;
 - $s = r$, i.e. $\mathbb{K}_q = \mathbb{J}_q$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$;
 - the constants $S_q = 0$ and the non-zero-constants $\Sigma_q = 1$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$;
 - the non-zero constants $\Sigma_{qq'} = 1$, for any $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$;

- the signs $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \epsilon_i = -1$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$;
- the multiplicative 2-form $g_{ij} = -1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D})}$.

Remark 5.4. The trivial manipulations to get Definition 5.2 from [14] are a multiplication of the R -matrix by -1 , and a global re-parametrization of the dynamical variables $(\lambda_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ as $\lambda \rightarrow -\lambda$, the rest relies on a simple identification.

To be as exhaustive as possible, we propose an alternative formulation of the classification theorems of Hecke-type solutions of DQYBE [14], as well as a classification of the weak Hecke-type solutions of DQYBE.

Proposition 5.6 (Hecke-type R -matrices). *Any Hecke-type R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, is twist-gauge reducible to a basic trigonometric or rational Hecke-type R -matrix.*

Proof. This is an obvious corollary of the classification theorems of Hecke-type solutions of DQYBE [13], and of the two Definitions 5.2. However, we can explicit why no other R -matrix does satisfy the Hecke condition. Let R be a matrix, solution of DQYBE, built on the ordered partition $\{\mathbb{J}_p, p \in \mathbb{N}_r^*\}$ of the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* , which additionally satisfies the Hecke condition. The proof of the proposition relies on the fact that, by direct calculation, the permuted matrix \check{R} is expressed as follows

$$\check{R} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \Delta_{ji} e_{ii}^{(n)} \otimes e_{jj}^{(n)} + \sum_{i \neq j=1}^n d_{ji} e_{ij}^{(n)} \otimes e_{ji}^{(n)},$$

from which we deduce the characteristic polynomial of its restriction to the subspace V_{ij} , for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, as

$$P_{ij}(X) = \begin{vmatrix} \Delta_{ji} - X & d_{ji} \\ d_{ij} & \Delta_{ij} - X \end{vmatrix} = X^2 - S_{ij}X - \Sigma_{ij}.$$

By projecting the permuted matrix \check{R} in the subspace V_{ii} , we deduce immediately that $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \Delta_{ii} = \varrho$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$.

If $\mathbb{I}_0 \subsetneq \mathbb{N}_n^*$, then there exists a pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$ such that $i \mathcal{D} j$. From Proposition 4.1, we have $\Delta_{ij} = \Delta_{ji} = \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, i.e. $S_{ij} = 2\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ and $\Sigma_{ij} = -\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}^2$, yielding that $P_{ij}(X) = (X - \Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)})^2$. This leads to a contradiction. The matrix \check{R} does not indeed satisfy the Hecke condition, since it has a single eigenvalue $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ on the subspace V_{ij} . One must then assume that $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{N}_n^*$ and the set of indices only contains free indices.

For any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, Definition 5.1 directly implies that ϱ and $-\kappa$ are root of the polynomial P_{ij} , i.e. $S_{ij} = \varrho - \kappa$ and $\Sigma_{ij} = \varrho\kappa$. This means in particular that $S_q = \varrho - \kappa$, $\Sigma_q = \varrho\kappa$ and $T_q = \frac{\kappa}{\varrho}$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, as well as that $\Sigma_{qq'} = \varrho\kappa$, for any $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$, if $s \geq 2$. But, these equalities are more constraining than that

- If $\varrho \neq \kappa$, then $s = 1$. Otherwise, if $s \geq 2$, let $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2, <)}$ and a pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{K}_q \times \mathbb{K}_{q'}$. Then, by construction, $S_{ij} = \varrho - \kappa = 0$, which leads to a contradiction. Hence any trigonometric solution has a single subset \mathbb{K}_1 .
- If $\varrho = \kappa$, then $r_q = 1$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$. Otherwise, let $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$, such that $r_q \geq 2$. By Theorem 4.4, this leads to a contradiction, since $S_q = 0$. Hence any rational solution is a decoupled R -matrix, for which any subset \mathbb{K}_q is reduced to a single Δ -class.

Finally, in both cases, from expressions for the non-zero constants $(\Delta_{ii})_{i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*}$ in Theorem 4.1, this additionally imposes that $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \epsilon_i = 1$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$.

Since, for any R -matrix satisfying the Hecke condition with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, the matrix $\frac{1}{\varrho}R$ satisfies the Hecke condition with parameters 1 and $\kappa' = \frac{\kappa}{\varrho}$, it is sufficient to assume that $\varrho = 1$ without loss of generality. This gives the expected results up to the trivial manipulations presented in the remark of Definition 5.2, which particularly make the re-parametrizations $S_q \rightarrow S'_q = -S_q = \kappa' - 1$ and $T_q \rightarrow T'_q = \frac{1}{T_q} = \frac{1}{\kappa'}$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$ and $\epsilon_i \rightarrow \epsilon'_i = -1$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$.

Finally let us expose why each non-zero function of the family $(g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2,\emptyset)}}$ can be brought to -1 . For any Hecke-type solution, $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{N}_n^*$, hence any pair of indices $(i, j) \in (\mathbb{N}_n^*)^2$ is a \emptyset -pair, so that, according to Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, the family of functions $(-g_{ij})_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2,\emptyset)}}$ is a closed multiplicative 2-form, then exact under appropriate assumptions, multiplicative 2-form. This means that they are of gauge form, and can be factorized out thanks to Proposition 2.1, finally leaving the wanted factor -1 in front of any d -coefficient. It remains now to apply the trivial manipulations of the remark of Definition 5.2. ■

Remark 5.5. From Proposition 4.5, if $s \geq 2$, a basic rational Hecke-type solution is by construction a decoupled R -matrix, whereas a basic trigonometric Hecke-type solution never is. These two different behaviors are unified as soon as the Hecke condition is dropped.

In the same spirit, Proposition 5.1 generalizes the well-known property that basic rational Hecke-type solutions can be obtained as limits of basic trigonometric Hecke-type solutions of parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\}$, when $\kappa \rightarrow 1$.

By analogy with the terminology used for Hecke-type solutions, we will introduce the notion of basic trigonometric or rational weak Hecke-type solutions of DQYBE as follows. Let us particularly insist on the fact that, as we will see explicitly later, unlike the Hecke-type condition, the weak Hecke-type condition allow Δ -classes and do not constrain the choice of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$.

Definition 5.3 (basic trigonometric and rational weak Hecke-type behavior).

- i. The basic trigonometric weak Hecke-type R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, with parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \{1\}$, is, up to trivial transformations, a R -matrix, parametrized by

- $s = 1$, i.e. $\mathbb{N}_n^* = \mathbb{K}_1 = \bigcup_{p=1}^r \mathbb{J}_p$;
- the non-zero constants $S_1 = \kappa - 1$, $\Sigma_1 = \kappa$ and $T_1 = \frac{1}{\kappa}$;
- the multiplicative 2-form $g_{ij} = -1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2,\emptyset)}$.

- ii. The basic rational weak Hecke-type R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, is, up to trivial transformations, a R -matrix, parametrized by

- $s = r$, i.e. $\mathbb{K}_q = \mathbb{J}_q$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$;
- the constants $S_q = 0$ and the non-zero-constants $\Sigma_q = 1$, for any $q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*$;
- the non-zero constants $\Sigma_{qq'} = 1$, for any $(q, q') \in \mathbb{N}_s^{*(2,<)}$;
- the multiplicative 2-form $g_{ij} = -1$, for any $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2,\emptyset)}$.

In both cases, the ordered partition of set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* remain free, and the family of signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$ is arbitrary.

Proposition 5.7 (weak Hecke-type R -matrices). *Any R -matrix, solution of DQYBE, which satisfies the weak Hecke condition with parameters $\varrho, \kappa \in \mathbb{C}^*$, such that $\varrho \neq -\kappa$, is \emptyset -multiplicatively reducible to a basic trigonometric or rational weak Hecke-type R -matrix.*

Proof. Thanks to the zero-weight condition, the permuted matrix \check{R} is block diagonal, up to a permutation in \mathfrak{S}_{n^2} , where the blocks are of the form $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ (in the subspace V_{ii}) or $\begin{pmatrix} \Delta_{ji} & d_{ji} \\ d_{ij} & \Delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$. By projecting the permuted matrix \check{R} in the subspace V_{ii} , we deduce immediately either $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = \varrho$ or $\Delta_{\mathbb{I}(i)} = -\kappa$, for any $i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*$.

Assuming that \mathbb{N}_n^* is not reduced to a single \mathcal{D} -class, the restriction of the matrix \check{R} to the subspace V_{ij} has to satisfy the weak Hecke condition, for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, i.e. $\mu_{ij} \mid \mu_{\check{R}}$, where μ_{ij} is the minimal polynomial of the restriction of the matrix \check{R} .

As above, this is trivially satisfied for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, such that $i\mathcal{D}j$. Let then now a \mathcal{D} -pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, \mathcal{D}, <)}$. The rest of the proof is almost identical to the proof of Proposition 5.6, since we have that $\mu_{ij} = P_{ij} = \mu_{\check{R}}$. The major differences are that the signs $(\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}})_{\mathbb{I} \in \{\mathbb{I}(i), i \in \mathbb{N}_n^*\}}$ are *no longer constrained to be all equal* (from Theorems 4.2 and 4.3, we particularly deduce that $\epsilon_i = 1$, if $\Delta_{ii} = \varrho$, and $\epsilon_i = -1$, if $\Delta_{ii} = -\kappa$), and that we have to use the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance instead of the twist covariance, when the set of indices \mathbb{N}_n^* contains \mathcal{D} -classes, which was excluded in the case of Hecke-type R -matrices. Let us note that the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative covariance does not affect the minimal polynomial $\mu_{\check{R}}$, since we have just proved that $\mu_{\check{R}} = P_{ij}$, for any pair of indices $(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_n^{*(2, <)}$, where the polynomial P_{ij} is obviously invariant under such transformation.

This occurrence only arises, when $n \geq 3$, hence it could not arise in the classification of R -matrices, solution of $\mathcal{G}l_2(\mathbb{C})$, as seen for trigonometric R -matrices in [21]. ■

We now come to the main concluding statement.

Theorem 5.2 (decoupling theorem). *Any R -matrix, solution of DQYBE , parametrized (among others) by the family of constants $(S_q, \Sigma_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$, is \mathcal{D} -multiplicatively reducible to a decoupled R -matrix, whose constituting blocks are either \mathcal{D} -classes or satisfy the weak Hecke condition with the family of parameters $(\varrho_q, \kappa_q)_{q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*}$, such that $\varrho_q \neq -\kappa_q$ and*

$$S_q = \varrho_q - \kappa_q \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma_q = \varrho_q \kappa_q, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{N}_s^*.$$

Proof. This is a corollary of Propositions 4.5 and 5.7 and Theorems 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 5.1. ■

Before concluding this article, Fig. 1 gives an example of a non-Hecke R -matrix, solution of $\mathcal{G}l_4(\mathbb{C})$ - DQYBE with rational behavior. We have chosen the set of indices $\mathbb{N}_4^* = \mathbb{K}_1$ to be a single Δ -class \mathbb{J}_1 , where the free subset is $\mathbb{I}_0 = \mathbb{I}_0^{(1)} = \{1, 2\}$ and where the remaining indices $\mathbb{I}_1^{(1)} = \{3, 4\}$ form a \mathcal{D} -class. For any $i \in \mathbb{I}_0$ or for any $i \in \mathbb{I}_1^{(1)}$, we have respectively denoted the quantities depending on $\mathbb{I}(i)$, such as the sign $\epsilon_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$ or the variable $\Lambda_{\mathbb{I}(i)}$, by “ i ” or by “ $-$ ” instead of the previous notation “ $\mathbb{I}(i)$ ”. We have also dropped the index “1” for the constants S_1 and Σ_1 . We have chosen the signs $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 1$ and $\epsilon = -1$, and have fixed the non-zero constants f_1 , f_2 and f to 0, and the \mathcal{D} -multiplicative 2-form to 1. The R -matrix we present is non-Hecke thanks to the presence of different signs and the \mathcal{D} -class $\mathbb{I}_1^{(1)}$, but satisfies the weak Hecke condition, because it is not decoupled.

6 Conclusion

We have proceeded to the exhaustive classification of the non-affine “non-Hecke”-type quantum $\mathcal{G}l_n(\mathbb{C})$ dynamical R -matrices obeying DQYBE . In particular, we have succeeded to fully characterize its space of moduli, and prove that weak Hecke-type R -matrices are the elementary constituting blocks of non-Hecke-type R -matrices. This classification then brings to light

Figure 1. Example of a non-Hecke R -matrix, solution of $\mathcal{G}_4(\mathbb{C})$ -DQYBE.

These results may pave the way for the classification of affine non-Hecke-type quantum dynamical R -matrices obeying DQYBE, or less ambitiously may be a first step for the under-

standing of the Baxterization of non-affine non-Hecke-type quantum dynamical R -matrices, whose general case still remains an open problem nowadays. Occurrence of weak Hecke building blocks, for which Baxterization procedure is known [2], at least in the non-dynamical case, allows to be quite hopeful in this respect.

Moreover, the non-Hecke-type solutions of DQYBE are interesting by themselves. In recent developments of researches on the second Poisson structure of Calogero models emerge non-Hecke-type solutions of dynamical classical Yang–Baxter equation [3], such as

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{w_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} & \frac{2}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & \frac{w_2}{\lambda_2 - \lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{C}^*$. More precisely, this matrix is the solution for the matrix a , occurring in a general quadratic Poisson bracket algebra

$$\{l_1, l_2\} = al_1l_2 + l_1bl_2 + l_2cl_1 + l_1l_2d,$$

and can be obviously obtained as a semi-classical limit of a non-Hecke solution of DQYBE.

Appendix

Here we give an exhaustive lists of definitions, theorems, propositions and lemmas, along with their names or some keywords.

List of definitions

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---------|
| Definition 4.1 | Multiplicative 2-forms | 18 |
| Definition 5.1 | (weak) Hecke condition | 38 |
| Definitions 5.2 and 5.3 | Basic trigonometric and rational (weak) Hecke-type behavior | 38 & 40 |

List of theorems

| | | |
|----------------------|--|---------|
| Theorem 3.1 | Δ -incidence matrices | 13 |
| Theorem 4.1 | inside a set \mathbb{K}_q of Δ -classes | 21 |
| Theorems 4.2 and 4.3 | Trigonometric and rational behavior | 24 & 27 |
| Theorem 4.4 | Trigonometric behavior | 28 |
| Theorem 5.1 | General R -matrices | 30 |
| Theorem 5.2 | Decoupling theorem | 41 |

List of propositions

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 | Twist covariance, decoupled and contracted R -matrices | 5 & 6 & 7 |
| Proposition 3.1 and 3.2 | d -indices | 7 |
| Proposition 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 | Δ -indices | 8 |
| Proposition 3.6 and 3.7 | (Reduced) Δ -incidence matrix | 9 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------|
| Proposition 3.8 | Triangularity | 10 |
| Proposition 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11 | Comparability of Δ -classes | 10 |
| Proposition 3.12 | Block upper-triangularity | 11 |
| Proposition 4.1 | Inside a \mathcal{D} -class | 15 |
| Propositions 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 | (\mathcal{D}) -multiplicative covariance | 18 & 19 |
| Proposition 4.5 | Decoupling proposition | 20 |
| Propositions 5.1 and 5.2 | Continuity propositions | 31 & 32 |
| Proposition 5.3 | Scaling proposition | 34 |
| Proposition 5.4 | Re-parametrization of variables | 36 |
| Proposition 5.5 | Commuting operators | 36 |
| Proposition 5.6 and 5.7 | (Weak) Hecke-type R -matrices | 39 & 40 |

List of lemmas

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---------|
| Lemma 3.1 | Order of Δ -classes | 10 |
| Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 | Dependences and forms of the Δ -coefficients | 16 |
| Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 | Dependences and forms of the d -coefficients | 16 & 17 |
| Lemmas 4.5 and 4.6 | Multiplicative and additive shifts | 23 & 24 |

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